MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 8. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1849. NO. 37.

PUBLISHED BY
W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is unreasonably delayed $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaste and arrearages paid.

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AGRICULTURE.

WASHING APPLE TREES.

The month is as good as any to wash the bodies of trees. More insects and worms will be caught now than at an earlier period. Bear in mind that a pound of good potash in one gallon of water makes a lie that will kill the animals that come in contact with it, but will not hurt the bark. It is more than thirty years since we have used this wash, and we have never known it to injure a tree, old or old.

A piece of woollen cloth nailed on a short handle will answer the purpose of a brush. This wash should not be permitted to touch the leaves that are now on the tree. Washes of this kind have a tendency to keep away animalculae that are inclined to harbor on the bodies of trees. When the trees have rough bark on it ought to be scraped off before washing. The loose bark affords a harbor for various insects and grubs.

TRIMMING TREES.

The leaves of trees now take up the surplus sap, and the wounds that are made in June are not so liable to canker as the wounds of March. They heal less, and now is the best time to trim.

Trees flourish best when they have a little trimming each year. We are confident that many trees are quite too much and let the sun too powerfully on the trees.

The sun is so much more powerful here than in England that we must not copy the rules laid down in that country. It is a good general rule to cut off large limbs, for they will not heal over before the wood has become dozy or rotten.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

MANURE FOR CORN. MANNER OF PLANTING, &C.

Mr. Editor,—I noticed an article in your paper of May 12th, advancing the idea that spreading broadcast a large portion or even all of the manure for corn would ensure the greatest crop. Now, in a paper of more recent date, that a plough is a poor tool to mark out the rows. Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say, you have one subscriber whose past experience leads him to a different conclusion. I have almost invariably found that a portion or even all the manure in the hill if it does not exceed twelve or fifteen cords to the acre will ensure the greatest harvest, and I venture the assertion if five men were to contend for a premium that four-fifths of them would manure in the hill. Should this doctrine ever get to some to retrograde, the difficulty may be obviated by a bountiful broadcast spread such as common farmers under ordinary circumstances would fail to accomplish. My labors have been crowned with the greatest success by far using but one way something less than four feet apart and manuring in the hill by guess, having to have it one-third thicker than the further way, always estimating the quantity of land, and the quantity of manure; I then reserve a reasonable allowance for the hill, spreading broadcast the remainder.

I have by actual measure raised 72 bushels per acre. I have never been able, (probably being more accustomed to wielding implements of husbandry than the measure and strike) to see a field whose appearance indicated so large a crop as was passed to its credit. I think most men would agree in the selection of a field for a large crop of corn. Would they be blind to the drought of August? Would they not choose a deep moist soil such as would require warm manure in the hill? If so, I yet am to learn what will supersedes the plough for that preparation. If these few lines are not so intrusive as to merit a severe censure I may give you at some future time an account of some unfinished experiments.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. RICE.

Marlboro', June 1st, 1849.

☞ Probably three-fourths of the farmers of New England put a shovel full of manure to each hill of corn; and many of them manure their cornfields in no other manner. Most farmers would put some in each hill and spread broad-cast also were they to try their best for a large crop. But we cannot all afford to see how large crops we can possibly raise on an acre of land. There is too much labor in it, and labor is the article that now costs the farmer more than any thing else.

As we stated in a former paper there are cold soils that require something warm in the hill to insure a crop of corn. A man should cut his coat according to his cloth. But cold soils are not the best for corn. If a farmer has no other than a cold clayey soil he will need something more than a broadcast spread. Still we think a shovelfull of manure in each hill is not the most judicious mode of using the manure of a farm.

We are not now thinking of every individual case that may be imagined. We say, generally, we are opposed to placing all or a principal part of the manure in the hill, for the following reasons. If all is placed in the hill there will, generally, be too much stalk in proportion to the ears—and if both modes are practised the labor of applying the manure is doubled, and this is no small item in counting the cost of corn.

When we manure our corn fields we have some little regard to the crops that are to follow after the corn. As our correspondent inclines to put the whole in the hill how is it to operate in the succeeding year? Will it spread itself? No, the rye and the grass that come after will show where the hills of corn stood. All will admit that a broadcast spread will be best for the land in future years.

Now it should be considered by all real farmers that the crops which are to succeed the corn are of much more consequence to them than the corn harvest. When we spread and manure well we count on half a dozen crops after the corn without further manuring. Farmers very generally say they cannot afford to grow corn much short of a dollar a bushel; and we think they could not if corn was their only product. Plant the same field year after year, and manure it both ways—in the hill and out of the hill, and let no other crop have the benefit of the manure—and the profits of corn raising will be found exceedingly small.

But a harvest of English grain and several harvests of hay are expected to follow. Is it not important then that the manure should be so applied as to aid these latter harvests as well as the corn harvest? These together are more important than corn alone is.

It is agreed that there are many fields which would not produce much corn without a special application of some enriching matter to each hill. And yet we know there are other fields that would yield more corn by spreading all the manure than by putting all in the hill.

As to ploughing and making deep gutters for the seed corn to lie in we must be allowed to differ much from our correspondent let the nature of the soil be what it will. We admit that there may be rough lands where it would be profitable to go twice in the same place with a plough and horse or oxen to mark out where the hills are to stand; but even here the corn should not be placed much below the surface. Corn suffers oftener for want of heat than for want of moisture.

Our correspondent seems to suppose that Indian corn requires a *deep, moist* soil—and he warns us to beware of the drought of August. On these two points we must differ. We know of no crop whatever that suffers less from drought than Indian corn. Potatoes, grass, and fruit trees, all suffer more in a dry time than corn. All those plants and trees are much benefited by a deep soil, but corn ripens better, and its growth is quite as rapid when the soil is only moderately deep as when the subsoil plough is used. We have never yet seen one field of corn in a hundred that appeared to suffer from a drought in August, in case the ground was well tilled and well manured broadcast.

But when all the manure is put in the hill we have seen the leaves curl in a dry time. We are in favor of deepening gradually the soils of New England, but Indian corn is the crop that least requires the deepening and the moistening of soils in general.

These are our views. This is our experience. We cannot expect all farmers to agree with us on all points, and we are pleased to receive communications from all quarters, though differing widely from our own notions on any points relating to agriculture. We are happy to give an opportunity to all to be heard in defence of their own doctrines.

[Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

CRANBERRY CULTIVATION.

Mr. Editor,—My dear Sir.—At your convenience I wish to know through your columns the very best mode to treat a meadow to make it produce Cranberries most abundantly. My reasons for the above inquiry is, I have a meadow containing 6 acres—3 acres are now pretty well covered with the vines, but they do not bear well.

Perhaps before you give your mode of treatment you will wish to know the present condition of the Land which I will give.

It bears a good deal of meadow hay every year, and it has been cut at the usual time of getting hay. The part that is covered with the vines is the lowest part of the meadow and can be ploughed every year if desired—if ploughing is beneficial, please so state, and the time to drain off. Should the grass be cut, and if so at what time in the season. If sand, loam, manure, or any other article be used as a top dressing, which is the best and when applied? Can the vines be transplanted and grow well, or how can they be made to spread the most easy? I wish to do something at the business and want to start right. A few lines from your pen upon the subject will be most gratifying.

Your obedient servant,
G. Shattuck.

Groton, June 6th, 1849.

☞ Our correspondent must determine for himself whether his meadow will be certain to yield more profit in cranberries than in meadow hay. Meadows that have vines in them are not all very productive in cranberries. It will be the most prudent course to try one acre first, and let the remaining five acres continue to bear crops of meadow hay.

Cranberry meadows are much improved by covering them with poor sand—the poorer the better—for if manure or good loam is applied the growth of grass is encouraged and proves injurious to the cranberry. Sand may be spread on in winter, in the spring, or soon after the cranberries are gathered.

Vines may be transplanted in the spring or in the fall. The vines are not in blossom till into July. Flowing in winter is beneficial, and some farmers keep up the water till May. Cranberries may be sown broad cast and the seed will grow with a slight covering of sand.

Cranberries are a very uncertain product on account of the frost in June and in September; for such low lands are subject to frost in both these months. In June the young shoots of the vines are nipped before the time of blossoming. The new shoots are the bearers for the year, as the new wood of the grape vine is. A frost in June therefore may destroy the hope of the season even before the time of blossoming.

Some farmers are therefore attempting to grow cranberries on upland, that is less subject to frost. This is a new business and we cannot say how it may succeed.

Those who are most sure of crops on low meadows take care to overflow them every cold night when there is danger of frost. But there are not many meadows that can be suddenly flowed in September.—Hence the principal difficulty arises in the cultivation of the cranberry.

When there is much grass among the cranberry vines it should be mowed off in the latter part of June or first of July, not so close as to cut the vines.

[Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

MATRIMONIAL QUERIES OF A FARMER.

Mr. Editor,—There have been some very good ideas offered of late in your paper, in respect to the qualifications of young ladies for Farmer's wives, and also of the advantages that the wife of a good Farmer may enjoy in comparison with those of other situations in life.

I wish now that you or some of your correspondents would inform us through the medium of your paper, if there are any such females as have been described to be obtained, and where they are to be found.

I am a Farmer, not quite forty years old. I own free from incumbrance, a very pretty and as I think a very good Farm, within 7 miles of Boston: and I enjoy my occupation believing it to be the most natural employment and consequently the most conducive, when viewed and practiced aright, to the development of those mental and physical powers, which bring the highest prosperity, enjoyment and truest satisfaction to man.

Still I am unmarried for the reason that I have not found one of those females that you describe as most desirable for a Farmer's wife. I can find, it is true, some very good females, of good looks, good character, good learning and of property, and also desirous of matrimony, but in the treasure house of their minds a piano stands higher than a gridiron, and a centre table has more attraction than a cooking stove.

Now my idea of real independence in a man, and especially in a Farmer, is to be able, yes, and willing, and desirous, of working with his own hands in any kind of labor that is connected with his business; to be able to do anything for himself, that he may ever wish another to do for him.

Why should it not be so in a woman? Why should she not be able and take pleasure in doing those things, as things to her of the highest moment, which will make her less dependant upon others, and give a more real and substantial dignity and importance to herself in her own eyes, and in those of others?

Such acquisitions once made in early life, almost the only time when they can be made to advantage, so as to be interwoven and made a part of the character, will lead if any will, to an advancement in worldly prosperity, and this once established, may be most reasonably and usefully enjoyed.

Mr. Editor, I am serious in this matter; I believe the want of such young women, with such acquirements, is beginning to be seriously felt in the vicinity of Boston, especially by the young farmer, who has a right to demand that his employment shall not be looked down upon as inferior or degrading, but shall rather be looked up to and considered, as it really is, one of the most useful and noble employments of man in the creation of God.

We want more regard paid to plain, practical common sense, and less regard paid to mere forms, appearances and fashionable ceremonies.

We want more regard paid to that old fashioned method of computation whereby 2 and 2 make 4, rather than that new fashioned German, or transcendental one, whereby 2 and 2 of some things make 100.

We want more development of the individual character, the strong and earnest faith, that there is wrapt up in each individual mind, the germ of power, ready to be developed, if the individual really and truly strives for it, that shall be of more real value to that individual, than all that the wealth and literature and fashion of the world can give.

I would not imply by my remarks, that females alone, are thus wanting; I believe that with most of us, men and women, there is apt to be too much sympathy with the fashions, forms or ceremonies of life, and too little with the simplicity of nature, and the nearness to it, which the farmer has the advantage of, and which if he will but give it the supremacy in his mind, will be a mighty teacher to him, and unfolder of those powers of the mind, which bring the truest peace and contentment.

A SUBSCRIBER.

May, 1849.

☞ As our correspondent has not given his name he cannot expect the Ploughman to name a suitable mate for him. Yet we think we can give him some encouragement to persevere "in his search for a wife."

He has already learned, we doubt not, that *it is not good for man to live alone.* Now though a great many of the girls of the present day are bred up to know nothing and to do nothing; yet if he will diligently inquire he will find some that are brought up differently. He will find numbers who are taught while young to do all necessary kinds of housework. It is highly important that all should know this—and all good housekeepers are obliged to learn it at some time in their lives. If their mothers have not taught them before marriage they have the more to learn afterwards. It is essential that the mistress of the house should know what ought to be done in the kitchen and how it ought to be done. No matter what her station in life—if her father or her husband is worth millions it is necessary that she should know how it ought to be used. The husband should not be forced to superintend the affairs of the house. His wife ought to count him a Betty if he attempts to rule the roast in the kitchen. She must see to it even if she keeps her bonnet and her gloves on at the time.

There are but very few men in the Commonwealth who can actually live without labor. Attention to business of some kind or other is necessary to prevent his *going down hill.* No matter how large a capital was left him, he has no moral right to waste it. But he will inevitably waste it if he pays no attention to it. He must labor. He must have care. He must exercise the powers of his body and his mind in order to keep it. He is under as much obligation to make his ten talents productive as the man who has but two. Accordingly "the upper ten" do not look on a man as doing well unless he attempts to improve his estate. He is bound to account in some way for the whole. He must be industrious—his reputation and his health require it.

But if the man of the largest fortune has his appropriate cares and labors, why should his lady—his better half be entirely exempt? She should never be his slave; neither should he be her slave. She was never created to live and do nothing but be dressed. Her constitution requires exercise. She should not read or study for many hours in one day. Nor should she play many hours on an instrument of music. She should not visit so much as to fatigue her friends—or talk so much as to entirely wear out the subject. She has time enough for all things if she improves her time.

Many young ladies have yet to learn that our most prudent and thoughtful young men are a little afraid of them. Extravagance in dress and excessive love of music will not captivate the most worthy suitors. Habits of idleness are no recommendation to any man of sense. Idleness that in nine cases out of ten is the cause of disease, and the prognostic of want. Those young ladies who would like to marry would find it better policy to let it be known that they are capable of assisting their husbands, and would go through the kitchen every day rather than see a husband go through Chancery. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

CARROTS.

Mr. Editor. I have an inquiry to make about carrots. Which is the best kind, the white or the orange for field carrots, and when is the best time to sow the seed, and whether they should be sowed thick or thin, and what kind of manure is the best?

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES BUNKER.

Durham, N. H., May 1849.

☞ Carrots may be sown at any time in June, but the middle of the month is as safe a time as any. When they are sown early the weeds are more troublesome. Any fine and well rotted manure is good for carrots. The ground for this use should be ploughed twice as deep as it need be for corn. The weeding of carrots is the principal trouble, and it is as much labor to weed a short one as a long one. Therefore raise long carrots if you can. These must have a deep soil.

We are not sure that the white carrot is any better or any more productive than the orange carrot, though we once thought the white kind best. As to quantity of seed you will need to sow no thicker by the acre than in small garden beds. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

DISORDER IN COWS.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: Enclosed is $2 00 for John Sherman, he wishes to have his paper continued.

I have a disorder going through my flock of cows which appears to be contagious. It first appears on the eyes, the hair comes off until the place becomes as large as the hand, and also about the feet causing them to shake their feet when milking, also on their nose, and other parts of their body. It has a white, dry, sickly appearance after the hair is off. What is the disorder and what will cure it?

DYER H. CLARK, P. M.
Ashford, Ct. May 31st. 1849.

☞ If any of our readers have noticed a disorder of this kind in cows or any neat stock they are requested to give the public information through the Ploughman. [Editor.

BUCK WHEAT.

We wish more of this humble but useful grain was cultivated among us. We call it humble but useful. Dr. Brown in his work on Agriculture, says it is among grains what the ass is among animals. It is a little singular that Pennsylvania and Western New York, which supply the State of Maine with so much flour, use a great deal of buckwheat, while we, in Maine, who can raise it as well as they can, eat but little of it, but purchase large quantities of their wheaten flour. Wouldn't it be better policy for us to raise more buck wheat and purchase less of their flour?

We are persuaded that this crop might be made more valuable than it is. It requires but two months to come to maturity sufficiently to harvest; it being best to cut it just as the kernel begins to turn black, and to let it ripen in the swath, or, rather, in the *bunch*.

We have often sown it on warm, sandy loam, on the 1st of July and havested it on the 1st of September following. By gathering it up in small bunches, so as to lay up lightly, it will ripen in the course of a week or two. The rains do not hurt it, and when the grain is matured it may be hauled in and threshed out.

By managing it in this way, and getting it in before the leaves fall off, it makes excellent fodder for horses, as they will eat straw, leaves, seed and all, there will be a saving of the threshing bills if fed to them.

[Maine Farmer.

PROFITS OF FOWLS.

Messrs. Editors,—In relation to the profits of fowls, I send you the following from my farm-account book:

1848.

Dec. 1. Commenced wintering 263 fowls, worth 1s. each,	$25 37½
Fed to fowls during the winter,	
33 bushels of corn, at 56 cts.,	18 48
20 do oats, at 31 cts.,	6 20
7 do buckwheat, at 48 cts.,	3 36
Amount of debt, to March 1,	$28 04
1849. January 16th, sold 29 dressed fowls, weighing 70 lbs. at 7 cents per pound,	$4 90
Sold up to first of March, 125½ doz. of eggs, at 16½ cts.,	21 09
Amount of credit up to March 1,	$25 99
Since the first of March, to April 7th, I have sold 134½ doz. eggs, at from 11 to 18½ cents per doz., which have amounted to,	$17 00
28 doz. eggs on hand, worth 12½ cents per doz.,	3 50
16 hens sitting on 20 doz. eggs, worth,	2 50
To which add income to March 4,	$23 00 $22 99
Giving a total of,	$51 99
The cost of feeding from March 1, to April 7, was $8.20, which added to the charges of $28 04, up	
Showing a clear income to April 7, of	$15 75

I do not keep a particular account of the number of eggs and chickens used in my family, but the number of eggs has been unusually large during the last winter. The eggs frequently, were not gathered till I returned from work late in the evening, in consequence of which, a large proportion of them were frozen and unfit for market.

I have a very warm hen house, situated over a pig-sty, about 12 by 16 feet, with a door on the north side into a warm barn-yard, plentifully supplied with straw. My hens, during the winter, are allowed to roam where they please; but it is seldom they leave the yard. They are constantly supplied with corn in the ear, oats, fine gravel, burned oyster shells broken up, clam shells broken without burning, good water and a bin of ashes, lime and fine sand for them to wallow in. They are also fed every morning, four quarts of shelled corn, also, one peck meal, stirred into hot water until quite thick. The meal is composed of one part cob, one of corn, one of oats, and one of buckwheat, ground very fine. So much for winter management.

During the summer season, when they would otherwise be troublesome, they are confined in a yard contiguous to the *henery* on the north, (containing about ¼ acre,) until after harvest; when they are again set at liberty. My henyard is one third in grass, the remainder is ploughed frequently, and two or three bushels of corn, peas, oats and buckwheat, sown on and dragged in. Then for a number of days there is quite a *scratching*, and as the blades spring up, they afford some good picking for the poor prisoners.

My flock is composed of about 145 hens, 15 cocks, and ten guinea fowls about two thirds of them were late chickens; some of them have but just commenced laying. I think the chickens and eggs used in my family, with the hen manure, more than pays for my trouble; therefore I make no account of either on settlements with my fowls. My fowls are worth 20 cents apiece.

Cr. by 170 fowls on hand, at 20 cents,	$34 00
Value of the produce sold and on hand,	51 99
Amount of Cr.	$85 99
Original value of fowls, and cost of keeping to this date,	61 62
Amount of clear profits,	$24 37

Now, you disbelievers in the profits of fowls, show me a case in common stock breeding, where you come as nigh doubling your capital in a little over four months, and the manner in which it was done, without exaggerating, and I will give up that fowls can be equalled, but not beat as to profits. S. O. Cross.

Kingsbury, Washington Co., April 7, 1849.
[Albany Cultivator.

PRESEVARTION OF WOOD.

Some experiments made in England show that soaking wood in lime-water effects its preservation to a remarkable degree. A house was erected forty years ago, in which Scotch fir was used for timbers. A portion of the timber was soaked in lime water, and a portion used without such preparation. The former is still sound, while the latter is much eaten by worms, which, as is well known, usually destroy this kind of wood in a few years. The method of saturating the wood is described as follows: "In preparing wood for the purpose of building saw it into such lengths as the occasion demands; next, plunge the planks or beams into a pond of lime-water. The pond is made thirty or forty feet long, five or six feet deep, sixteen or eighteen feet wide; and the bottom and sides are rendered watertight. It is then filled with cold water. Before receiving the wood, a quantity of fresh-burned hot lime is thrown into the pond, which is well-stirred with the water to dissolve as much as possible of it. Into this strongly impregnated solution of lime-water, the wood, in the various shapes it has been sawn into, is then thrown. As lime-water absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, the lime previously held dissolved in the water becomes insoluble, and is slowly abstracted from the water, and deposited at the bottom in a solid state, as mild lime or carbonate of lime; hence the necessity of now and then throwing in fresh portions of recently calcined lime, that the water may be resaturated with the strongest solution of this caustic alkaline earth."

The timber remains in the water from two to three weeks. The lime is absorbed by the pores of the wood, and appears to destroy the albuminous and saccharine principles, or so changes them that the wood no longer affords the food on which worms subsist. The slight petrifaction which the wood thus undergoes, prevents air and moisture from penetrating it, and renders it almost indestructible. It should be thoroughly seasoned before it is used. [Ib.

Protection of Turnips from the Fly.—White mustard, sown with turnips is considered one of the best means of protecting turnips from the insects usually called *the fly*—a species of *haltica*—which devours the plant as soon as it makes its appearance above ground. Large crops are often thus destroyed in a single day. The advantage of the mustard is, that it starts quicker than the turnip, has a large and tender seed-leaf, which the insect is quite as fond of as of the turnip, and being so much more conspicuous, the mustard is eaten and the turnips saved till it gets into "rough leaf," as it is termed, in which state is generally safe from attack. [Ib.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.

In answer to frequent inquires on this subject, we copy the following furnished by a correspondent to a late number of *The Horticulturist*:—

"Early in the spring of 1844, I purchased at auction a dozen bushes of the best English varieties of gooseberry, stated to have been imported by Kenrick. These were set out in good rich soil. I also transplanted to the same situation several larger bushes of a small red variety, received from a friend a year or two before. In common with cultivators of this fruit, in my neighborhood, I was year after year, doomed to disappointment in the fruit produced. Although from the bushes of the smaller variety, last named, I annually raised a few very fair and fine flavored berries, the former yielding not an eatable fruit,—being when about half grown, so covered with *mildew*, as is frequently the case in this climate, that a red variety could not be told from a white or green one.

Partly from the information obtained from *The Horticulturist* and other sources, and partly from my own reflection, I was led to try early and close pruning, and the application of a mixture of unleached wood ashes and salt to the surface under the bushes. Thus: about the 1st of March, and before the buds have much swollen, cut off the larger half, and in some cases, two-thirds of the new growth, and when too thick, thin out some of the branches so as to give them handsome open heads. When the frost is fairly out, and the ground cleared off about the bushes, apply to each one quart of unleached wood ashes, and one table spoonful of coarse salt, well mixed; spread evenly on the ground under each bush, over a space of one foot in diameter, according to the size of the bushes. About midsummer, add half the quantity for renewal.

I claim nothing original in my experiment, but know that it has succeeded admirably the two last seasons,—affording me an abundance of fine fruit, entirely free from mildew, on all the bushes, which are of seven different varieties.—My method of cultivation may not succeed in all situations and seasons; but if lovers of the gooseberry will try it, before discarding and throwing away their bushes, as some of my neighbors have done, I think they will be fully remunerated for their pains."

ny Journal says:

"The crops are every where spoken of as looking remarkably promising. The warm sun and the frequent showers have caused nature to put on her most beautiful and attractive garment. Vegetation never came forward more rapidly than it does now. What has been lost by the backwardness of the spring, will by the present weather and the efforts of the husbandman soon be regained. In Munroe county we learn that a piece of wheat of the Mediterranean variety has already commenced heading."

The Rochester American says:

"The weather could not be better for wheat than at present. There has been somewhat too much rain of late, but the present cool and dry air is admirably calculated to give the growing crop stability and strength.

There is promise of an abundant crop of hay."

The Weather and Crops South. The weather in this section continues very fine for the growing crops—so far as it regards the rains, we believe, we have never known a season to equal it. It has been sufficiently wet during the whole spring—and yet we have not had a single washing rain. We look for one of the best wheat and oat crops, that has been raised in Botetourt for several years past. [Valley, Va.

The Winchester Republican of 1st inst. says: "The Wheat, which had been somewhat injured by the fly, is renovated—the grass and corn are sprouting forth in luxuriance—the prospect of an abundant crop is now most cheering."

The following is from the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal of June 4: "The wheat looks well in the timbered lands; the season has been unusually backward, but it is thought it will prove beneficial to the wheat crop; corn is but just coming out of the ground. We understand that the corn is rotting in the ground where it has been planted in clay soil."

THE GOLD MINES OF AMERICA.

According to a recent estimate of Professor Anstead of King's College, London, the total value of the gold mined in all parts of the world is put at £6,500,000, or about $32,500,000 per year. This calculation allows but $1,000,000 for North America, leaving California entirely out of the account, as her resources have not yet become sufficiently known to allow a definite determination respecting them. What California may do, we cannot tell. Estimates are placed upon her ability to furnish the world with gold all along from one and two hundred thousand to twenty millions per year. She will do well indeed if she surpasses Russia, whose mountains afford an average yield of $20,000,000 per year.

But supposing our gold mines are capable of giving to those that delve for their riches, over thirty millions of dollars a year! Is there any thing in such a prospect to intoxicate the brain of a reasonable man, when our other mines all around us are coining money for us in a much more rapid and substantial way! Look at the products of our territory. From the Report of the Patent Office it appears that the single State of Ohio, during the year 1848, yielded twenty million bushels of wheat, worth at least $20,000,000. So that Ohio alone yields as much annual wealth as the mountain mines of Russia, and about as much as all North America including California. During the same year Ohio produced seventy million bushels of maize, worth upwards of $40,000,000. Ohio alone can beat what we expect California to do.

The popular mind is more apt to be carried away by glittering stories of finding virgin gold scattered over plains and valleys, than by reports of a common place, every day agricultural character. It is unaccountable, that persons that are accustomed to embark in new enterprises with known caution, should overlook both sides of the story of our national wealth. Suppose that California is expected to yield us $100,000,000 a year, say for the next five years. Every body thinks we are going to become a rich people on the instant, and forthwith all the other kinds of employment are deserted in the headlong rush into the gold excitement. But let us look at the money we annually dig out of our own soil at home.

During the year 1848, the wheat crop alone was worth, at $1 a bushel, $126 000 000; the maize crop, at 60 cts., $252,000,000; the hay, at $10 the ton, $157,000. Adding to these, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, &c, a total annual value is presented us of over $750,000,000, as an estimate of the value of our gold mines at home. In fact, if all our products were counted in, after deducting the expense of labor, &c., the American soil would be found to yield to the world the round value of one thousand million of dollars per annum. By the side of such a gigantic fact, the glitter of the gold in the Sacramento valley becomes dim. Such a fact is surely worth serious contemplation from a man, who expects to pay $400 transportation money to California, when one fourth of that sum would buy him a quarter section of land in one of our new Western States or Territories, on which he could comfortably settle, with his friends and family around him. [Hartford Courant.

Crime in Ohio.—The Attorney General of Ohio has furnished a report of crimes committed in sixty four counties of the State, for the year 1848. It appears that the persons prosecuted were 5048, convicted, 1579; acquitted, 565.

The remaining prosecutions are still pending. 450 of the above cases arose from intoxication, more than one-fifth of the whole. The following statement shows the grade of crime:—Murder, 23; arson, 20; burglary, 57; robbery, 3; counterfeiting, 25; mayhem, 16; grand larceny, 57; horse stealing, 26; petit larceny, 165; retailing, 665; assault with intent to kill, 22; duelling, 1; assault, &c. 17; perjury, 8; assault and battery, 370; gambling, 204; riot, 116; keeping tavern without license, 128.

Of the convicts, two were sentenced to death, three to the Penitentiary for life, two for a period over twenty years, 195 under twenty years, and 145 to the county jails.

Essex Mining and Trading Company.—Further letters were received on Friday, from members of the above Company, which although not so late as those we published on Monday, supply some deficiencies in previous accounts, and confirm (what was only conjectured before) the deaths of Messrs. Boyden and Parker. A letter from Mr. Brooks, our former City Marshal, under date of Laredo, April 17, says:—

"Sunday night the 14th was one of the most uncomfortable nights I ever passed, it rained all night and was very cold. Our tent being thin, two of our number, Charles F. Boyden of Beverly, and D. E. Parker, of Lynn, were chilled through, and that, with over exertions the day be-fore, having travelled all day in a hot sun without eating anything, brought on an inflammation of the bowels, of which they both died within twenty four hours. Parker had been troubled with diarrhœa for some weeks."

The disease was unquestionably Cholera, as represented in some of the other letters. They were buried in the American burying ground, with suitable religious services, most of the company, on horseback, following the remains to the grave.

The company had crossed to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande on the 19th, and were to move forward via Monclova and Darango to Mazatlan. [Salem Register.

and Mining Company," chartered at the last session of our Legislature, have been successful in their efforts to find *Anthracite Coal* in Mansfield, in this State, having on the 7th inst., at the depth of 80 feet, passed through a vein of *seven feet five inches in thickness*, a vein sufficiently large to yield from 75 to 100 tons daily, by mining from a common shaft.

Hudson River Railroad. The Hudson River Company has made a contract in England for wrought iron wheels for their cars, which will enable them to pass over the route at English speed—about fifty to sixty miles an hour. The road is expected to be open some time during the month of July along part of the route.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

To be held at Concord on the 3d of October, 1849.

List of Premiums offered.

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm, regard being had to the quantity of produce, manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearances of the Farm—*all statements to be made in writing*, $25 00
the next best, 20 00
the next best, 15 00
the next best, 12 00

All Competitors on Farms and Trees may contend for a higher premium until they shall obtain the Society's first premium.

Notice will be given in the public Newspapers of the time when the Committee on Farms will commence their examination, and any person desirous of having his Farm inspected may make application to the Secretary, or through the Trustees of the town where he resides, to the Secretary, or to either of the committee. No application will be received after the first day of September.

PEAT OR BOG MEADOW.

To the person who in the year 1849, shall exhibit, in writing, to the Committee on Farms the most satisfactory experiments on reclaiming Peat or Bog meadow, on not less than one acre, $15 00
the next best, 12 00
the next best, 8 00
the next best, 5 00

The Committee will require a full and perfect statement of the bottom, nature, production and value of the soil in its natural state, method of reclaiming, quantity, quality, and value of the crop last produced.

CRANBERRIES.

To the person who in 1849, shall exhibit to the Committee on Farms, the largest quantity of Cranberries raised by artificial cultivation on four square rods of ground, accompanied by a clear and full statement of the method pursued, $50 00

COMPOST MANURE.

To the person who shall give satisfactory evidence to the Trustees, at the annual meeting, of having adopted the best practical course in the manufacture of Compost Manure within the year, of not less than 20 cords, together with a statement in writing, setting forth the whole process, and the number of cattle or swine kept during the year, with suggestions in regard to a future course, the whole to be sworn to, if required by the Trustees, $10 00
the next best, 5 00

FOREST TREES.

For the best plantation of white Oak Trees, not less than one half an acre, nor fewer than 500 Trees thereon, to be raised from the acorn since 1836, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, $20 00
the second best, 15 00
the third best, 12 00

For the best plantation of White Ash trees, not less than an acre, nor fewer than 150 trees thereon, to be raised from the seed, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, 15 00
the second best, 10 00
the third best, 8 00

For the best plantation of Elm Trees, not less than ¼ of an acre, nor fewer than 80 trees thereon, to be raised from the seed, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the year 1849, 8 00

For the best grove of Sugar Maple Trees, not less than 200 trees, set out since 1846, and shall be in the best thriving state in the year 1849, 5 00

For the best 25 Sugar Maple Trees, set out since 1846, one copy of Emerson's Forest Trees.

FRUIT TREES.

For the best Apple Orchard, not less than 75 trees, which shall have been planted or set out since the year 1837, and shall be in the best thriving state in the year 1849, $15 00
the second best, 12 00

For the third best, one copy of Emerson's Forest Trees.

For the best engrafted or budded Pear Trees, not less than 25 trees, set out since the year 1838, and in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, 10 00
For the next best, one copy of Emerson's Forest Trees.

For the best Peach Orchard, not less than 100 trees, set out since the year 1846, and which shall be in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, 10 00

For the next best, one copy of Emerson's Forest Trees.

For the best Plum Trees, not less than 25 trees, set out since 1848, and shall be in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, 5 00

For the next best, one copy of Emerson's Forest Trees.

A full statement, in writing, of the soil, mode of cultivation, and treatment in regard to insects, must be furnished to the committee.

Premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, and other fruits to be used at the annual dinner of the Society. Premiums will also be awarded for the best specimens of Vegetables.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES AND CULTURE OF SILK.

For the best plantation of White Mulberry Trees, not less than 150 in number, which shall be in the best thriving condition in the Autumn of 1849, $15 00
the next best, 10 00
the next best, 8 00
the next best, 7 00

For the best specimen of Silk, not less than 2 lbs., 8 00
the next best, 7 00
the next best, 5 00

Certificates will be required of the manner and expense of growing the Silk, with evidence accompanying the same.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

For the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels to the acre, $10 00
the next greater quantity, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 75 bushels to the acre, 10 00
the next greater quantity, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 350 bushels to the acre, 8 00
the next greater quantity, 6 00

For the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 35 bushels to the acre, 8 00
the next greatest quantity, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of Carrots to the acre, not less than ½ of an acre, and not less than thirty pounds to the acre, 8 00
the next greater quantity, 5 00

For the greatest quantity of Ruta Bags to the acre, not less than half an acre, 2 volumes N. E. Farmer.

Each applicant for the above premiums must exhibit a certificate stating the preparations and nature of the soil, quantity and kind of manure and other dressings; quantity of seed, and when sown or planted, and every other information tending to introduce a successful cultivation of the above bread stuffs and Vegetables.

LIVE STOCK.

For the best Native Bull, not under 1 year old or over three, $8 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Ayrshire Bull, 8 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Devon Bull, 8 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Bull Calf of any breed not over 12 nor under 3 months, 4 00
the next best, 2 00

For the best yoke of working Oxen, 8 00
next best, 7 00
next best, 5 00

For the best 3 year old steers, 6 00
the next best, 3 00

For the best 2 year old steers, 5 00
the next best, 3 00

For the best Milch Cow, native breed, 8 00
the next best, 6 00
the next best, 4 00

For the best Ayrshire cow, 8 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Devon Cow, 8 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Milch Heifer under 3 years old of any breed, 6 00
the next best, 4 00

For the best 2 year old Heifer, 5 00
the next best, 3 00

For the best yearling Heifer, 4 00
the next best, 2 00

None of the above animals, except Calves, will be entitled to premiums, unless they have been owned in the county of Middlesex at least six months previous to the time of exhibition. Milch Cows and Heifers will not be entitled to a premium unless the owner furnishes a certificate, showing the mode of keeping, and quantity of milk given or butter made.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, $6 00
the next best, 3 00

For the best breeding Sow, 6 00
the next best, 5 00

For the best Pigs, not less than 3 in number, from 4 to 8 months old, 5 00
the next best, 3 00

All unsuccessful competitors on Stock shall be allowed from the funds of the Society, eight cents per mile for travel from their respective places of abode, to the town where the annual show is holden. And the same travel [illegible]

To owners of the twelve Ploughs, which shall be judged to have done the best work, with the least expense, on 4 of an acre:

Double Teams—1 Plough, $10—2 do. $7—3 do. $6—4 do. $5.

Single Teams—1 Plough, $10—2 do. $7—3 do. $6—4 do. $5.

Horse Teams—1 Plough, $10—2nd do. $7—3rd do. $6—4th do. $5.

It is understood that no person who has obtained a premium at any previous Ploughing Match, or trial of Working Oxen, can contend for the same or less premium, with the same oxen. No person shall be a competitor at the Ploughing Match after he has obtained the Society's first premium with double and single teams. And no person shall contend for either of the Society's premiums, unless he is the owner of the Plough, and has been the owner of the Team three months, and acts as ploughman himself, or some person who works on his farm. Single and horse teams will plough without a driver. Four oxen, or two oxen and a horse, constitute a double team; two oxen a single team; two horses a horse team. Double teams will be required to plough 9

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

☞ We give in this week's paper the foreign news that was reported in this city Thursday afternoon. This is seven days later than former accounts. We have reports from London of the second of June, published in this city on the fourteenth. This is about as quick as we can count on giving to the public the intelligence from Europe until some speedier mode of conveyance than by steam-ships may be discovered.

Hungary seems to be the spot on continental Europe to which all eyes are turned. Hungary, which but a few years ago was hardly thought of, and never talked of, but as a dependant province of the House of Austria—the House of Hapsburg. But Hungary is now asserting her independence and she seems in a fair way to obtain it in case other powers mind their own business. She has been successful in repeated battles against old mother Austria, and the hopes of freemen are with her. No more battles have occurred since our former advices, but we learn that the Hungarians have got possession of Fiume on the Adriatic sea, the only seaport belonging to that country. This is on the Gulf of Fiume, and is a most important occupancy for those Republicans.

The kingdom of Hungary, including Transylvania and Croatia, covers about 150,000 square miles and supports a population reckoned at fourteen millions. It therefore falls but little short of Austria in extent and in numbers.

The Carpathian mountains lie between Hungary and a portion of Russia, and it is to these mountains that the Hungarians are repairing to be ready to annoy the Russian armies if any come to the relief of Austria.

It will be seen that the French army, sent to regulate Rome, is at a stand. The Romans will not admit these intruders as friends or foes, and they are at a loss which way to turn. We shall have important news from the Continent ere long.

☞ Mr. W. L. Howe of Marlboro' tells us he has nine ewe sheep that have produced thirty nine lambs within the term of fifteen months.—We should call this compound multiplication.

He has also shown us some flags that are between nine and ten feet long—the growth of one season.

☞ Strawberries, cherries, and tomatoes are now plenty in our market. On Wednesday boxes of strawberries were sold at 25 cents. On Thursday at 17. We learn that purchasers are not plenty through fear of the Cholera.

Fire at Medford. Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in one of the lumber sheds at Curtis's shipyard. Several small shops adjoining were destroyed. Four vessels on the stocks, near by, were fortunately saved.

☞ Mr. Cyrus Cutter, of West Cambridge, has shown us some fine strawberries of the early Virginia variety. He says these are the first in the market raised in this vicinity.

☞ This city has decided to extend their water pipes to East Boston, through Charlestown and Chelsea. The number of families there by the last census is 1780.

☞ The weather here for three days past has much improved. We have winds that supersede the old north-easter. Good weather is coming, boys.

☞ Mr. Hazelwood had his wallet stolen on Thursday containing forty dollars and notes

☞ The principal portion of our foreign news is copied from the daily Transcript.

A Slaver Captured. Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday last from St. Helena, has favored us with the following report:—

"On the 23d March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena a schooner called the Zenobia, of Baltimore, (for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court,) which vessel had been captured by H. B. M. sloop Philomel, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 550, (33 of whom are females,) the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or 11 of them. These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them [the women in particular] bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other. It appears that when the schooner was despatched by the Philomel, that she was about giving chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of negroes.

The seamen, late of the brig Harriet of Philadelphia, before mentioned, have given the American Consul at St. Helena a faithful account of their ill treatment by Capt. Duling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the Cygnet's boats, she had the American flag flying at the peak, and in consequence of the brig firing upon the boats one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and who is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

There was also lying in the harbor of St. Helena, a slave vessel condemned, formerly the bark California, of Boston." [New Bedford Mercury.

As evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants in the vicinity. A statement to this effect has been made in Parliament, and though contradicted in part by the government, yet the fact is beyond dispute that at no previous time has sickness, intense misery and starvation been more general than it is now.

The cholera has broken out in Dublin and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

A Million for Benevolence. From the annual reports of the various Benevolent Societies at their recent anniversaries, it appears that the receipts of the past year have been considerably in advance of any former one. The amount received by the American Bible, Tract, Home Missionary, Board of Missions, Foreign Evangelic Seaman's Friend, Protestant, Colonization, Anti-Slavery, Jews, Institution for the Blind and General Assembly's Board of foreign Missions is $1,120,818, to which, if the three great Bible Societies are added—American and Foreign Bible, Union Foreign Missionary, and Home Missionary—the aggregate will be $1,276,951.

☞ We are happy to learn that Rev. Dr. Allen, of Northboro, goes as a delegate to attend the approaching Peace Convention in Paris. He will sail in one of the Liverpool packets on the 5th of July.

Postmasters Appointed. Cambridge, Nathan Fiske; Carlisle, Lucius Stiles; Stoneham, John Hill, Jr.; Milford, William Crocker; Uxbridge, Isaac R. Murphy; Bernardston, Z. C. Newcomb; North Blandford, George C. Collister.

The Fourth District. We re-publish today the returns which appeared in our paper of yesterday afternoon, with one or two corrections, and also those from six additional towns which we find in the Atlas. Six towns remain to be heard from:

	June.			March.		
	Thompson	Palfrey	Robinson	Thompson	Palfrey	Robinson
Acton	10	129	10	22	172	8
Berlin	18	57	18	21	65	16
Bolton	53	77	7	76	88	9
Boxboro'	11	26	24	11	25	27
Burlington	10	7	22	15	10	56
Bedford	7	52	34	14	75	59
Cambridge	672	402	77	675	464	66
Charlestown	518	309	195	524	432	216
Concord	26	139	58	39	140	99
Fitchburg	135	301	46	125	337	79
Harvard	24	77	44	53	102	89
Hopkinton	40	199	41	59	235	98
Lancaster	99	106	19	167	187	43
Leominster	82	199	35	115	238	39
Lexington	98	50	31	116	69	58
Lincoln	31	38	1	34	56	6
Lunenburg	33	58	43	60	74	60
Marlboro'	28	150	22	36	239	47
Pepperell	80	49	62	107	40	53
Shrewsbury	16	149	21	20	178	60
Somerville	89	60	24	118	71	34
Southboro'	17	107	3	24	133	8
Stow	18	6	28	40	32	56
Townsend	39	102	8	63	122	32
Waltham	85	82	61	107	107	109
Watertown	100	86	30	109	113	10
Wayland	35	60	8	45	72	21
Westboro'	46	158	12	76	186	14
Weston	35	20	9	62	25	40
W. Cambridge	64	26	39	76	51	47
Woburn	67	230	87	92	261	112
31 towns	2567	3399	1119	3121	4499	1649

The majority against Palfrey in the above towns is 267. In the same towns at the March trial, the majority against him was 271. At the March election he lacked 457 votes of an election. [Journal.

A Case of Bigamy. Ruel Lawrence, of Ashburnham, Mass., is the possessor of two wives, under the following circumstances. He is about 45 years of age, was married more than twenty years ago, and has five children. Last year he left his wife and children in Ashburnham, and found employment in the State of Maine. A short time since he returned to Ashburnham, and he had not been there long before a woman claiming to be his wife also made her appearance in the town, and was somewhat surprised to find that her reputed husband had another partner for life, whose claims took precedence of hers.

The enormity of the offence is not mitigated by the fact that the legal wife is sick with consumption, and cannot recover. Lawrence has left Ashburnham, but the friends of his family, who are very respectable people, mean to bring him to punishment. [Pathfinder.

Sad Accident. On Friday afternoon, a little child of Mr. Moses Dill, residing in Decatur St. East Boston, fell from the second story of the house and was so much injured that he lived but about two hours. He was standing in a chair at the window, which was hung with weights, sliding it up and down. It was thought that he could raise the window but a very little, not enough to render it in the least dangerous for him to stand there. He, however, managed to raise it so far that in reaching it he pitched out, and fell to the ground. He was a bright little boy, about two years of age. [Journal.

Negro Representatives at the Court of St. James. The London Times of May 21, devotes three columns to the names of parties who attended the Queen's Drawing Room on her Majesty's birthday. In the list of diplomatic personages present, is the name of M. D. Delva, (Senateur) Haytien Minister. In another place it is announced that the Haytien Minister presented N. E. Sequy Killevaleix, Secretary of the Haytien Legation. In honor of the same occasion, Lord Palmerston entertained the *corps diplomatique*. Among the guests at the banquet we notice the names of the United States and Haytien Ministers.

Poison Cakes. Some alarm has been caused by the statement that several individuals in this city have been poisoned on account of our confectioners have put forth statements under their own hands, denying that they make use of any such condiment in the manufacture of eatables. It has been suggested that the noxious qualities of confectionary are more probably owing to the use of *copper vessels* in the preparation of it.—We know not to what extent this practice exits among us, but we have heard of serious mischief being caused in other places, by confectionary prepared in copper. It should be discontinued altogether. [Courier.

The Overflow at New Orleans. The water yesterday in the inundated district was about at a stand. The flood was a little higher than it has been for the past few days, owing probably to the copious rains of Saturday, and the southerly winds which have prevailed. Towards the confines of the inundation, where a vast amount of filth is collected, the effluvia arising from the water is very offensive, and will certainly become more so unless the flood speedily subsides. [Crescent, of the 4th.

The Hamilton Bank of North Scituate, R. I. This Bank failed on Tuesday, June 5th. The first notice which was received in Wall street, came from the Suffolk Bank, Boston, in the shape of notes thrown out. A legislative committee of Rhode Island has taken possession of its empty vaults, and we may expect shortly to hear a report very similar to that of a kick on the head of an *empty barrel*.

The notes of the Hamilton Bank are selling at 25 cents on the dollar. [Thompson's Reporter.

Accident. As the afternoon train on the Northern Railroad was coming down through Andover, on Wednesday, it came in contact with the wagon of Capt. Nathan Emery, which was crossing the track, and threw him out violently against the engine, injuring him so badly that it was thought he could not survive.

St. Louis, *June 6*. The pestilence which recently desolated our city, has almost entirely disappeared from our midst. The cases reported are comparatively few, and such as terminate fatally are generally among the poor and neglected portion of the population—always the most liable to the inroads of cholera.

Distressing Casualty. Frank W. Pratt, aged 5 years, an interesting child of Alfred U. Pratt, was found drowned yesterday afternoon, in a cistern upon his father's premises, on Smith's Hill, in this city. The father is absent in California, and this is the second child who has died during his absence. [Providence Journal, 14th.

Obscene Advertising. Mr. French, publisher of the Boston Herald, has been indicted for this offence, in advertising for one Dr. Harrington. We hope that this action of the Grand Jury is an earnest that a majority of the penny press are to be legally restrained from a business which is alike disgraceful to the typographical profession and injurious to the public morals. [Transcript.

Committed for Trial. The rogue who was arrested upon charge of robbing the house of Thomas Cordis, was taken before the Police Court, and in default of bail in the sum of $1000, was committed for trial at the Municipal Court. The name he gave to the Police was William Johnson, but his real name is Dunnakin.

The St. Louis Revielle says a corpse was taken from the ruins of a store on Main street, in that city, and the pockets were filled with knives and other articles. It is supposed that he was pilfering from the store at the time the walls crumbled upon him, and buried him in his guilt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Paris to the evening of the 31st ult., and with London and Liverpool papers of Saturday the 2d inst., arrived at Halifax a little before noon Wednesday.

A horse Express made the run to Granville Point in 10 hours, and the Express Steamer arrived here at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning, having been detained over an hour in getting into the harbor, in consequence of the smoke which has enveloped all that section of country for several days, and is not less objectionable than the thickest fog.

The Cambria brought 69 passengers, 13 of whom stop at Halifax. She was to have sailed for New York at about 2 o'clock, and will be due at her wharf at a late hour on Friday evening.

Commercial. Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which still continue to be recorded from the continent, a better feeling has been manifested in all departments of business, since the departure of the last steamer, though no marked improvement can be noticed as having taken place.

The constantly recurring disquietudes of continental Europe continue to affect trade and impart to other markets a degree of unsteadiness if not of alarm which renders it impossible to calculate with any reasonable accuracy upon the value of produce for a week at a time.

In the London market money can be obtained on easy terms. Discounts are liberal for good papers of second class traders, that class being held in a sounder condition than speculators. In produce the stock market has generally been firm throughout the week. Consols throughout the week up to Friday ranged at 90 1-4 to 90 1 2 for money; and on Friday evening after having reached 91 1-4 closed at 90 1-2 to 5-8. The next account is fixed for 17th July and for that period they left off at 91 3-4. Bank stock closed 193 1-2 to 195. In the foreign market little business has been done with the exception of Spanish which is a shade better.

American securities continue in good demand both in London and on the Continent. United States Stocks command higher rates, and some sales were made on Friday at 110 1-2 and not much offering. Prices for the stocks of paying states were more stiff.

Markets. Liverpool, June 2d. Flour is dull and lower, some sales of Western having been made at 22s 9d per barrel, and though that description as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore, is pretty generally held at 23s, this price is not attainable except in a retail way. Ohio, 23s 6d a 24s 6d. Indian corn has gone off pretty freely at 33s to 35s for white, and 35s 6d a 37s per quarter for yellow. Corn Meal, 16s 16s 6d per bbl. Cotton quotations are continued as at the departure of the last steamer, Fair Upland and Mobile being 4 3 8, fair Orleans 4 3-4, and middling of the three descriptions 4 1-8d per pound.

At Havre the market on the 31st ult was extremely dull, sales 355 bales without any variation in price. The iron trade is flat. Carolina rice is again rather dearer. Tallow is very dull of sale, and prices are unaltered.

The steamer America from New York made the home passage in 11 1 2 days, the quickest on record.

The packet ships Montezuma and Patrick Henry, arrived at Liverpool on 29th, having made the passage in 19 days. The Anglo American arrived on the 31st.

There has been no further debate in Parliament in regard to the Canadian affairs, and the business transacted since the Whitsun recess is devoid of general interest.

Notice had been given that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on the 15th inst., which was anxiously looked for. Lord Charendon had returned to Dublin. Up to the departure of the Cambria Government had given no intimation of its intentions respecting the final disposal of the State prisoners, under sentence of death, for high treason.

As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which existe in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast the starving inhabitants in the vicinity. A statement to this effect was made in Parliament, and though contradicted in part by the Government, yet the fact is beyond dispute that at no previous time has sickness, intense misery and starvation been more general than it is now. The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

France and the French. The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th, and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the trasaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th was the scene of one of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any deliberative body.

The French expeditionary forces are still encamped out of Rome. M. Teresps the Envoy having totally failed thus far to persuade the Romans to admit the French either as friends or as enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly avow their sympathy with the Roman republic.

Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome Gen. Oudinot's position with malaria threatening his army is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse if called upon to enter the city by storm.

The Neapolitans having been beaten have withdrawn within their own territories, and, with Austria, seem inclined to let the French have the quariel all to themselves.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election it appears that there are about 210, or at most 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed in the old Assembly. There are rising 500 members elected by the various other parties, but they are so split up and divided in sentiment, that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of public policy.

Personal disputes among the leading members of the several parties would seem to give small promise that the President will be able to select a minister strong enough to carry on the government with that degree of firmness so much to be desired. Marshal Bugeaud is still spoken of as most certain to be placed at the head of the ministry.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general Amnesty was lost by 5 in a house of 567. The last act of the Assembly was to pass a vote of thanks to the army and to the National Guard, which concluded by proclaiming that citizen soldiers as soldier citizens, have deserved well of the Republic.

The new Legislative Assembly was formally opened on Monday; in the early part of the sitting everything was perfectly tranquil and there were no troops in attendance beyond the usual guard. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly persons collected around the Chamber, and the fear of an invasion by the mob was so great that the troops, previously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. No serious attempt was made to resist the troops and but few arrests were made.

On Wednesday, a bitter conflict took place in the Assembly growing out of the removal of the Colonel, who had been during the session, entrusted with immediate command of the troops for the protection of the Chamber.

"The 13th of May was to have become a new era, and it was fondly believed that in the Electoral urns, which received the votes of the millions of free citizens, were also to be buried forever the evil passions engendered during the stormy excitements of the legislature which gave to regenerated France its new constitution. But if a few more scenes similar to that which occurred yesterday again take place, even the most confident, the most credulous, must abandon the hope of ever seeing sound constitutional liberty prevail in France."

"Nothing," says the Times, in allusion to the scene, "has ever taken place in the late Assembly comparable to what took place yesterday. Our correspondent has often had to record debates of stormy character during the long sessional period that has just expired. But it is not too much to say that the Assembly which concluded its labors on Saturday last was a model of gentleness, of prudence and tolerance, even in the heights of its exaltation, in comparison with the body which has scarcely as yet entered on its important mission. Perhaps the only similarity will be found in the annals of the first revolution when Ledru Rollin appeared at the tribune to debate the question before the Chamber loud cries arose for the order of the day. But having attempted to persevere, and the cries becoming louder, the President put on his hat, thus suspending the sitting.

When business was resumed the members of the left evinced their disapproval of the President's conduct by the noisiest demonstrations and vehemently applauded Ledru Rollin. In the midst of which the President stooped forward and told the speaker that if the assembly were threatened with invasion, it was only by him and his friends. Ledru Rollin then quitted the Tribune, declaring that both he and his party had been insulted, and that the liberty of speech was at an end.

A tremendous uproar then arose on the left, and four of the Secretaries, the youngest members of the House, stood up and resigned their functions amidst the loudest applause from the Mountain. It would be difficult to give an idea of the scene which followed. Some of the extreme left arose and were about to quit the Chamber in a body, when their colleagues induced them to resume their seats, and after a good deal of time had been lost in this confusion and tumult, the aged President stood up and declared that he was ready to retract any expressions of his, which might have appeared offensive to M. Ledru Rollin.

The tumult then began to cease. M. Ledru Rollin once more addressed the House and demanded that a Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances, of which M. Cheboix complained. But the Assembly, by a large majority, rejected the demand and passed to the order of the day. The adjournment took place at half past six o'clock."

The result of the election in Algeira for which 7 members are returned, places M. Emile Girardin first on the list, and Henry d'Orleans, the Duc d'Aumale, 2d. The votes given to the Duc d'Aumale were declared unconstitutional in some of the electoral sections, but not in others. Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated, the Duc will be unable to sit. If he is prevented from sitting he becomes at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Paris, Thursday. Business commenced at the Bourse to-day under unfavorable appearances, and government stocks continued to decline until it became known that the Bank of France had agreed to advance a large sum on the Deposit rents. A reaction then took place, and confidence was in some measure restored. The 5 per cents, open at 80 pounds, fell to 79 pounds 5c., rose suddenly to 81 50, and closed at 81 20. The 3 per cents closed on the Paris Bourse on Thursday at 52 25—5 per cents 81 20c.

Italy. The latest intelligence states that the Constituent Assembly, having energetically rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the Triumviri to treat, again, and that the Triumvirs had offered to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions: First, the people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage. Second, the Austrians and Neapolitans and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the Republic as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands.

3d, The French shall move to a distance from Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison a place exempt from fever, where they shall meet a reception mutually due to each other by Republican brethren. They shall remain their friends—no more protectors—for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome were growing dear; for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. M. Lasseps has left the city for the camp of General Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. Sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule and with a total expulsion of the Cardinals from all political power.

Denmark and Prussia. The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Frederica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Aubans. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet have appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the Western Prussian provinces have been somewhat more tranquilized; but in Baden and Bavaria and all that region the popular chiefs are said to be only pausing to learn the result of the French election.

Hungary, Russia and Austria. From Austria and Hungary little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement: large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 500 or 600 men to the sword.

In the South the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary, which if true will give a vast impulse to their cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the objects of the interview.

Freights at Liverpool. There is but little change to notice on freights this week. The quantity of Iron offering is still large, and measurement goods also have been more abundant. Passengers are tolerably numerous; but there has been some difficulty in filling up the very large ships now on the Berth, and rather lower rates have been taken to New York. Dead weight 14s to 15s 6d, per ton. Fine goods 15s to 17s 6d. Hardware 12s 9d. Earthen Ware, 5s to 6s. [Transcript.

Major Louis Frog of Kentucky, who claims to be the genuine killer of Tecumseh, is out as a candidate for a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of that state. He declares that he will not only advocate the election of judges and magistrates, but also of preachers, schoolmasters and tavern keepers by the people.—Sheriffs, constables, &c., he regards as nuisances, which ought to be abated.

Homicide in the New-Jersey State Prison. We learn by the Trenton papers that a person named Sherwin, whose conduct during two years imprisonment is said to have conciliated the confidence of the keeper, was killed on Monday morning by one Cox, an invalid convict, whose nurse he was, probably in a fit of lunacy. The murdered man's time would have expired next Saturday.

Appointments and Removals—Postmasters. H. M. Goodman at South Hadley Canal, in place of O. P. Ingraham; P. B. Stickney at West Springfield, in place of Lester Williams; William P. Spelman at South Wilbraham, in place of Marcus Beebe; James F. Floyd of Medford. Chas. J. Amidon, at Chesterfield, N. H. in place of W. R. Platts, removed.

The Inauguration of President Sparks, is to take place on Wednesday next, June 20th. The procession will be formed at Gore Hall, at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M. punctually.

The Right Spirit. The St. Louis Republican says—Many of our citizens have suffered heavy losses, but it is idle to say that they have been reduced from opulence to beggary, or that the suffering among the poorer classes is heart-rending. Of the three millions of property destroyed, it is computed that two millions were insured, and aside from this, many goods and valuables were saved. The actual loss to the sufferers will not be more than a million of dollars, and much of this loss falls upon those who are able to bear it. Two weeks have passed since the calamity occurred, and those who were unhoused have already found comfortable places—and men of business, mechanics and tradespeople, are making plans to retrieve their disasters. Never have we seen a community who seemed to care less for their losses or who felt so little anxiety about their ability to sustain themselves, in despite of this misfortune. With them there is no such word as fail. So far as the real estate is concerned, there is good reason to believe that the disaster may be turned to advantage, in the security of the buildings to be erected—the taste and uniformity with which they will be constructed, and the enlarged streets and alleys running through the main part of the burnt district.

Municipal Court.—*Sentences.* James Mark, having got on the track of a sailor named Oliver Hooper, who had money in his pockets, followed him from a dance house down to the wharf, threw him down and held him in a snug embrace with one arm, while he rifled his pockets with the other. The sailor cried lustily for assistance, but when the police come up, no one else was visible. They searched the wharves, the neighboring stores, cellars and wood piles, without success; no robber was to be seen.—Presently a splash was heard in the water; and following the sound, this new species of wharf rat, was discovered below high water mark, dripping with water and dock mud. The next morning a further search was made, and the pocket book and money were found under an old cob wharf, well soaked with water. Mark was promptly convicted, and sentenced to eight years in the State Prison. John Sullivan, for stealing from the trunks of three fellow boarders, 2 years in the State Prison. William Doane, for violating the license law, &c., fined $100 and costs. Joseph Aplin, Ann Aplin, Mary Ann Green and John Maxwell, the Cyprus street rioters, fined $10 each, in default, 2 months House of Correction.—[Mail.

Another Fatal Case of Cholera. Another fatal case of cholera was reported at the Marshal's office last evening. The victim in this case was a lad named Henry S. Wilcutt, 19 years of age, who resided with his mother at No. 705 Washington street. It appears that he was unwell as far back as Sunday, and against the advice of his mother took a dose of salts. On Monday night he came home after his mother had gone to bed, and early on Tuesday morning, she was called to go and see her mother, who was supposed to be dying, at the Cape. She therefore left before he was up, and did not return until evening, when he was dead. Wilcutt, when he came down stairs yesterday morning, complained some of cramp in the legs, but was not taken seriously ill until about ten o'clock, when he was seized with vomiting and purging. Physicians were immediately sent for, and Doctors Stevens, Thurston, and Wakefield were soon in attendance.

They prescribed all the known remedies, notwithstanding which he gradually sank under the disease, and died in about nine hours after his first seizure. The doctors pronounced that all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera were exhibited save that of the coldness of the extremities. The deceased is represented to have been somewhat imprudent in his dinner on Surday, which consisted in part of salad and raw onions. This might of itself create a tendency towards cholera or cholera morbus, and this tendency was by no means checked, but rather increased, by the salts which is altogether the worst medicine for a bowel complaint.—[Traveller, Wednesday.

Execution of Sibbilich. At eleven o'clock yesterday, Antonio Sibbilich, convicted of murder on board ship St. Louis, in July last, on the high seas was conducted from his cell to the yard of the parish prison. The prisoner was perfectly conscious of all that was going on. He maintained with his last breath his innocence, saying that he did not deny having killed the passenger, but that he did not know at the time what he was doing. The execution was entirely private. The prisoner was launched into eternity without making a struggle. There were about five hundred persons outside, who were highly indignant that the execution did not take place in public. —[New Orleans Picayune, June 2.

Later from St. Domingo. Dates from St. Domingo City to the 24th ult, state that another revolution had broken out, and that the army and navy had declared in favor of Gen. Santa Anna as president, Hernannes, the President, met the troops on the outskirts of the city, and declared to them that he was still their commander. Gen. Santa Anna then withdrew from the army, and retired to his plantation, after which the troops disbanded; but they, not being satisfied, again requested Santa Anna to head them, which he complied with, and immediately marched for the city. Previous to his march, the city of Don Carlos was burnt, by order of President Hernannes, with a view of preventing the troops taking possession of it.

It was supposed that St. Domingo City would fall into the hands of Gen. Santa Anna, and that he would be declared President of the Dominican Government.

Accident at Niagara Falls. A distressing accident is stated to have occurred at the Falls of Niagara, a few days ago, in consequence of three men attempting to cross the river in a skiff.

As they neared the middle of the river, the current, which at present is unusually rapid in consequence of the projection of the coffer dams on either side, speedily overpowering their efforts to resist it, and rising, as if to view the inevitable death before them, they were swept, stern on, into the rapids. Their boat, tossing from one rock to another, in a few minutes was seen to capsize; the men rose, clinging to the gunwales, and were hurried on, until an opposing rock dashed the boat into fragments. Two disappeared at once; the other was seen erect, the water to his knees, but in a moment after he was hurled down and seen no more.

The "Sunken Land." Some 1500 to 2000 people, we are told, visited the sunken land at Stroudwater on Sunday last. The owner of the pasture through which people pass to reach the spot, has assessed a tax of 12 1-2 cents on each vehicle that enters his premises. It is said that 700 vehicles were there during last Sabbath.—At this rate a snug little sum will be realized out of the speculation. [Portland Advertiser.

William Woodbury has been appointed Post, master of Woburn, in place of Bowen Buckman removed.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr Thomas A. Herrick to Miss Ann M. Bailey.

Mr John B. Murray to Miss Margaret E. Andrews.

June 12, Mr Josiah Clay to Miss Jane Sheckels.

April 5, Rev G. W. Porter, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, to Miss Elizabeth Eustis Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H.

12th inst, at Trinity Church, by Right Rev Bishop Eastburn, Capt Charles F. King of Medford, to Harriet F., youngest daughter of Mr John Clarke of Brookline.

12th inst, by Rev Mr Farnham, Mr Francis James of this city to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Cushing Briggs, Esq., of South Scituate.

13th inst, Mr Mark R. Wendell of Philadelphia to Miss C. G. Thaxter, daughter of Mr Benjamin Thaxter of Boston.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr William Rogers of Boston to Miss Mary Follett of Attleborough.

In Grafton, Mass., 11th inst, at the house of Otis Adams, Esq., by Rev T. C. Biscoe, William French, Esq., of South Kingston, R. I., to Mrs Melinda K. Nichols.

In Roxbury, 10th inst, Mr William Bacon, Jr., to Miss Mary C., daughter of Dea. William C. Hunneman.

In Malden, Mr Charles Fuller of Malden to Miss Betsey Luke of Chelsea.

In Waltham, 7th inst, Francis Buttrick, Jr., to Augusta M., daughter of Jacob Farwell, Esq., all of W.

In North Danvers, 6th inst, Melzen Chamberlain, Esq., of Boston, to Miss Martha A. Putnam.

In Newburyport, Mr George W. Wood of Ipswich to Mrs Adeline L. Stickman of N.

In Kingston, June 10, by Rev Mr Keely, Mr Levi F. Andrews to Miss Catherine B. Sampson.

In Saco, June 5, Mr Charles H. Lord of Boston to Miss Lucy S., daughter of Mr J. M. Hayes of Saco.

In Portsmouth, N. H., June 7, Mr George S. Kelt of Boston, to Miss Henrietta P. Akerman, daughter of Capt. Leonard Akerman of Portsmouth.

In Providence, R. I., June 6, Mr Nathaniel A. Daniels to Miss Ann M. Haley, both of Boston.

In Brooklyn, Ct., June 6, Richard C. Edwards, of the firm of Alfred Edwards & Co., of New York, to Mary E., youngest daughter of the late Rev Samuel P. Williams of Newburyport, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs Hannah Pettingill, 83.

June 10, of disease of the brain, Emily, youngest child of Wm. N. and Sarah Davis, 6 yrs 10 mos.

12th inst, John Harvey, eldest son of Charles and Susan Ranstead, 6 yrs 4 mos.

11 h inst, Mr Seammon H. Jones, 27—son of Calvin Jones of Alfred, Me.

June 14, Henry B. Stone, Esq., President of the Suffolk Bank.

In Roxbury, 8th inst, of consumption, Miss Martha W. McClure, 15.

In South Boston, 8th inst, of disease of the heart, John D., only son of Mrs Bridget Dixon, 22.

In Roxbury, 11th inst, Eben Augustus, oldest son of Eben and Elizabeth R. Williams, 10 years 4 months 10 days.

In Cambridge, 8th inst, Mrs Lucy, widow of the late Samuel Child, 87 yrs 9 mos.

In Somerville, 12th inst, John H. Noble, 4 yrs 8 mos.

In Brookline, 10th inst, of consumption, Miss Sarah Ann Hall, 27.

In Cohasset, 12th inst, Mrs Susannah, widow of the late Thomas Willcutt, 86 yrs 7 mos.

In Newton, 11th inst, Oliver Gragg, Esq., of Boston, 73.

In Newton, Lower Falls, 8th inst, Martha Maria, daughter of Charles and Eliza Rice, 6 yrs 5 mos.

In Boston, 13th inst, Mr Joseph Cummings, 94—a revolutionary pensioner.

In Andover, (Bullard Vale) 8th inst, Sarah Fisher, wife of Dr Francis Clarke, and daughter of the late Abraham Marland, Esq., 32.

In Pawtucket, R. I., of pulmonary consumption, Miss Virginia Lakeman, formerly of Lynn, and daughter of the late Mr John Lakeman, 19.

In Natick, 9th inst, Mrs Hannah B. Temple, wife of Jason Temple, and daughter of Mrs Kezia Bacon of Boston, 39.

In South Shrewsbury, June 1st, Mrs Maria, wife of Levi J. Hemenway and daughter of Capt. Thomas Harrington, 29.

Number of Deaths in Boston, for the week ending June 8th, 65.

Males 32. Females 33.

Causes—Consumption 9; scarlet fever 8; old age 3; cholera 4; dropsy 3; dropsy on brain 3; infantile 5; disease of brain 4; convulsions 3; lung fever 4; typhus do 1; inflammation of bowels 2; do lungs 1; measles 2; debility 1; erysipelas 1; canker 1; cancer 1; drowned 1; accidental 1; complication of disorders 1; pleurisy 2; pthisis 1; gastro enteretis 1; varioloid 1; disease of liver 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing June 17.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon sets.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	4 22	7 39	2 13	15 17
Monday.	4 22	7 39	2 55	15 17
Tuesday.	4 22	7 39	sets	15 17
Wednesday.	4 22	7 39	7 40	15 17
Thursday.	4 23	7 39	8 29	15 17
Friday.	4 23	7 39	9 39	15 17
Saturday.	4 23	7 40	10 13	15 17

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The transactions are limited to small parcels; Pots at 5¾c, and Pearls, 5¾a6c per lb, cash.

COAL—There have been considerable arrivals from the Provinces the past week; several cargoes of Picton sold at $6, cash, and 6,25 per chaldron, 4 mos; a cargo of Sydney, delivered above the bridges, sold at $6.50 per chaldron, cash; and another below the bridges, for less; for Anthracite, dealers have put up the price by retail to 6,50 per chaldron, cash.

COFFEE—There is but a moderate supply in the market, and prices are pretty firm; the sales comprise 800 bags St. Domingo at 6c; 200 do Porto Cabello at 5¾a7c; some Java at 8.8¼c; 100 bags do at 8¼c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—There is no material change in the market since last week; new large green Codfish have been sold at 2.25a2,26½ per qtl, loose; no small in the market; Hake is offered at 1,30 packed; Haddock are scarce; 500 qtls sold, at 1,25 per qtl, loose; Mackerel are in moderate demand, but the market continues pretty firm; sales of Nh 1 at 10,50a11; No 2, 5,75a5,87½ per bl; very few No 3 here; a small fare of 50 bls new sold at an outport at 4,12½ per bl; English No 3 have been sold at 3a3.25 per bl, in bond; sales of Alewives at 3,50 per bl, cash.

HAY—The arrivals have been small, but there is no great demand at present; sales of Eastern pressed at 10a10,50 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There have been several arrivals from South America since our last, but prices remain pretty firm; sales of 4200 Buenos Ayres at

Sir John Franklin.—The London papers give an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin's Expedition. The vessel was towed out to sea by the war steamer Stromboli.—She was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty previous to her sailing, together with a master, shipwright, to see that everything was properly fitted for that long and dangerous voyage.

The *North Star* is a vessel of 500 tons burden, and has been recently fitted out at Sheerness, according to the most approved principles, to render it capable of encountering the dangers incidental to the navigation of the Polar Seas. The hull has been cased over with timber until it has attained a thickness of three feet of solid wood; and, in addition to this, the bow—which is of course, the most exposed part of the vessel—has an extra casing, projecting a couple of feet beyond the ship's sides, to prevent its being stove in by the masses of floating ice which the vessel may expect to encounter during her voyage. The crew of the *North Star* numbers about forty, and the majority of the hands are young, active men. There are twelve officers, several of whom in common with the commander, (Capt. John Saunders,) have previously experienced the hardships of Polar navigation.

The warm clothing provided for the crew consists of fur caps which wrap round the head, and cover all but the bare features; gloves of the same material; pilot coats of thick rough cloth, lined several times thro' with flannel, with trowsers of a similar character. In addition to these there are boots of thick felt, made to come above the knee, and having cork soles four or five inches in thickness. Snow shoes, the outer frames made of wood, with lining of deer skin, have also been provided for the use of expeditionary parties among the crew.

The apparatus for warming the ship has been fixed in the gun-room, an apartment appropriated for the officers' mess. From the furnace copper tubes extend through all the sleeping and other cabins; and the heat circulated by this means is so intense, that during our visit on board, in about a quarter of an hour after the stove had been lighted, every part of the vessel was thoroughly warmed, and the heat in the gun room itself was extreme. With a view of keeping the temperature of the ship as warm as possible, the port-holes are provided with felt linings, so that when required they can be rendered perfectly air-tight.

The stores consist of preserved meats, stowed away in barrels of saw-dust, preserved potatoes, in air-tight iron boxes, with the usual supply of biscuits and salt junk. Large quantities of coal and wood, and barrels of oil and tar, have likewise been shipped on board, with copper sufficient to cover the bottom of the vessel, in the event of this being found necessary.

The *North Star* is furnished with the usual complement of ice-anchors, saws, axes, and chisels. The anchors are an improvement on those previously used. The saws are twenty feet in length, with stout projecting teeth. The use to which these are applied is to release the vessel, in the event of its becoming frozen in with the ice. These ice-saws are sometimes worked from the ship itself, but more frequently after the manner shown in our illustration; that is, a strong triangular scaffolding is erected, with steps at one side; to the upper part of this scaffolding one end of the saw is slung by means of a pulley and at the other end of the saw a couple of hundred weight is suspended. A number of small ropes are attached to the main rope which runs over the pulley, and these are grasped by the men, who ascend and descend the steps of the scaffolding, and raise or drop the saw, according to their movements.

Several ship's boats have been presented to the captain and crew of the *North Star*; one of these is of immense strength of build, and is sufficiently large to hold the entire crew, with several weeks' supply of provisions.

We hear that a vessel is being fitted out by order of the Government to start in a few days; and to be stationed at a certain point in the North Seas, so that the *North Star* may be enabled to transmit despatches to it, to be forwarded to England.

Slave Trade. Mr. Byrant, in a recent letter from Havana to the Evening Post, states that the slave trade between the Island of Cuba and the coast of Africa is carried on quite briskly and openly of late, the Government of Cuba connivying at and profiting by the atrocious traffic. A cargo of five hundred human chattels was recently landed on the southern part of the Island, and it is understood that one hundred and seven more of the poor creatures died on the horrid passage from their native land. During the partial suppression of the foreign trade some years ago, slaves advanced very much in value, and owners found it for their interest to treat them with that degree of humanity supposed to be most conducive to vigorous health and long life. But under the present revival of the trade their lives will probably become of less consequence to their owners, and they will again be overtasked and worn out without pity, as they are said to have been formerly.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig, states that a few days since, in a newly settled part of Milo, in Piscataquis county, a large grey Eagle, measuring 7 ft. across his extened wings, was shot by Mrs. Bagley, under the following circumstances. Her husband was away from home, and while her child was at play in the garden with a hoe, she saw this Eagle pouncing down upon her child, and immediately seized a gun and ran to his rescue. The little fellow raised his hoe and screamed to keep off the Eagle, and he alighted in a tree. Mrs. Bagley aimed and brought the "proud bird of the Mountain" to the ground.

Who shall Decide? Professor Nichol, of Glasgow University, stated in a recent lecture on modern astronomy has proved that there is a power at work destroying the balances of the planetary system, and that, however slowly it may approach, we may yet contemplate the day when this present system shall pass away. On the other hand George B. Simpson, of New York, in a communication to the Baltimore Patriot asserts that the solar system will *not* pass away, and that there is no power at work destroying the balance of the planets. The question is likely to be one of much interest to posterity.

Accident by Drowning. A son of Mr. John Chase of East Haverhill, aged seven years, was drowned at that place on Wednesday afternoon last. He was on one of the piers of the bridge amusing himself with a dog, by throwing chips, &c. into the water, and sending the dog after them. The immediate cause of the accident is not known, as the first intimation the people in the village had of it, the little fellow was seen floating down the river below the bridge, and the current running very strong, he was soon beyond the reach of aid, although every possible effort was made to rescue him. The body was recovered on Sunday night. [Newburyport Herald.

Mount Tom. The Senior Class of Amherst College, on Friday last turned out *en masse*, armed to the teeth" with saws, axes, hoes, hammers and scythes, and made a foot-path to the south end of the highest part of Mount Tom, in Sunderland. The view from the point which they reached is represented to be one of great magnificence. This mountain, the class proposes on the 14th, to name with a new name by appropriate ceremonies. The ascent is said to be more difficult and fatiguing than that of Mount Holyoke. [Springfield Republican.

Fires. At Roxbury, on Saturday afternoon, a dwelling house of Mrs. Oliver, on Watren-street, was consumed by fire. On Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, in the tannery of J. A. White, in Lowell street, the bark house, containing forty cords of bark, and the bark mill, were destroyed. Loss about $3000; partly insured.

At Stowe, on Friday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, the tavern and barn owned by John Melvin of Cambridge, and occupied by Luther Hayward, were consumed by fire.

The Steamer Empire.—*Another Body found.* The steamboat Empire was on Saturday towed around to the Floating Dock, foot of Rutgers street, East River, where she was soon properly secured, hoisted, and the water pumped from the lower cabins. When we visited her yesterday morning she was entirely raised out of the water, and with her pierced bow, shattered cabins and tarnished decorations, presented a melancholy spectacle. The hole on the starboard side of her bow, made by the bowsprit of the schooner, is not more than three feet in diameter, and seems almost insufficient to have sunk her with such fatal rapidity. The main deck was slippery with water and mud, and covered with heaps of broken furniture, swimming matresses, submerged trunks, clothes, &c.,—The after cabin has been almost entirely torn away in the search for dead bodies, and many of the state-rooms on the upper deck are much damaged. There are several holes in the deck, which were cut with axes at the time of the disaster. The painting and gilding are ruined by having been so long in the water, but their restoration will be the least part of the expense.

Making our way down the slippery stairs with much difficulty, we found the lower cabin a dark, foul, wet place, the bottom covered to the depth of a foot with black mud. The odor arising from this was intolerable, and as it was impossible to make any exploration, we returned. The body of a boy about 11 years old, named Elias W. Ladd—the youngest of the four brothers lost by this terrible disaster—has just been recovered. It was found about the middle of the cabin, wedged between the legs of a sofa, which had to be sawed off to release it. The father-in-law of one of the brothers, who had remained with the boat since the accident, was present and had the body removed. This makes the whole number lost twenty-three.—Among the trunks, carpet bags and valises found, were several which are still to be identified.—One of them bore the name "Charles J. Fithlan, Brighton, N. J." In one of the coats the captain found a pocket book containing a $5 note, and a receipt for medical attendance by a physician of Schenectady—made out in the name of I. Skerret. Five gold watches and one silver one were also found. It is probable more valuable property will be recovered. [N. Y. Tribune.

Boston and Worcester Railroad. One of the last acts of the old Board of Directors was a contract with the Norwich and Worcester Company and the Worcester and Nashua Company, to build a depot in this city for their joint use and accommodation, on terms advantageous to all parties. The arrangement contemplates also similar accommodations to the Western and the Providence and Worcester Companies; and also to the Worcester and Fitchburg road, when completed, and any other road that may be built terminating in Worcester, if they shall choose to become parties to the agreement. An arrangement of this sort is much needed to facilitate the transition of passengers and cars from one road to another.

Much is expected from the energy, prudence, and business tact of Judge Hopkinson, in the administration of the multifarious relations of this railroad to the public, and we may add that the regret seems to be general here that he so soon retires from the bench. [Worcester Palladium.

Fires. Johnson & Morton's steam saw-mill, planing-mill, &c., with a large quantity of lumber and finished work, were destroyed by fire at Cincinnati, 7th inst. Loss $15,000—insurance, $2000. The fire is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer.

At Philadelphia, on Monday evening, the clothing store of Thomas McManus, corner of Chesnut and Second streets, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, valued at $4500. Insurance $2000.

At Winchester, N. H., on the 7th, the farm-house, sheds, &c., of Mr George W. Combs, were destroyed by fire, together with nearly all their contents. Mostly insured in the Washington county, Vt., office.

At Hartford, the barn, connected with the hotel of Burr Perkins, was consumed by fire on Monday evening, with the hay it contained, and four horses.

The Gold by the Lexington. The N. Y. correspondent of the Journal, writing under date of Tuesday afternoon, says: "The gold dust received by the Lexington was deposited in the American Exchange Bank, this morning, by the purser. He states the amount at $270,000. A large portion of the amount belongs to Boston owners; and will go over to the Philadelphia mint this afternoon, by Adams & Co. (it is in pieces weighing from three ounces down to mere dust and scales like spangles."

"What's in a Name!" Peebles not long since rushed into the office of Squire Rivers, and hastily directed a deed of real estate to be drafted.

"To whom is this estate to be conveyed?" inquired the Squire.

"To George Bitters," replied Peebles.

"Bitters, Bitters, a singular name; are you sure you have it right? isn't it Butters, or Butts?"

"No! it is Bitters and nothing else."

And Peebles vanished like a sky-rocket.

The deed was duly drawn up, and running throughout appeared the "said George Bitters," &c., with all the legal repetition usual in such cases. Next day the purchaser called for his deed.

"What's all this?" exclaimed he, on casting his eyes over the instrument; "George Bitters! who is he?"

"Your name, sir, I imagine," responded the Squire.

"My name! no such thing, sir; my name is not 'Bitters,' it is *Stoughton*, George *Stoughton*!"

On being informed of the mistake, Peebles very quietly remarked, that if "Stoughton" and "Bitters" were not synonymous words, he didn't understand the English language. [Journal.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning. At Sydenham, near Toronto, Canada, the house of Mr. Jameson was struck by lightning, on the 5th inst., and two of the inmates, Archibald Jameson and Walter McFarland, were instantly killed. Several other persons were severely injured, and Mrs. Jameson remained insensible for several hours.

Cholera. Two seamen, named Samuel Chauncey and James Smith, died in the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, of cholera, yesterday morning. They arrived at this port but a few days ago, in the brig Buena Vista, from Newbern, N. C. Dr. Clark, the City Physician, visited them during their illness, and pronounced their ailment Asiatic Cholera. [Courier.

"Head Money" for immigrants will not hereafter be taken in this state. Upwards of 400 alien passengers arrived free at this port last week; and it is a question whether or not all the "head money" which has been paid under protest since the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court shall be refunded.

Inquest. Coroner Pratt held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Cregan, found floating in the water, on East Boston side. Deceased was drowned a few days since, near Point Shirley, by the upsetting of a boat. He resided in North Square, was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

☞ Private letters from the officers of the ship Obed Mitchell, from New Bedford for San Francisco, with the Kennebec Mining and Trading Company, twenty-nine days out, report a delightful passage so far, and all on board well and in good spirits. The ship has proved herself to be a fast sailer.

A vessel which lately arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, has as part of her cargo, fifty-five thousand *wooden-toothpicks*.

The getting up of sympathy for rogues and villians is a poor way to frown upon and discourage roguery and villiany. [Gospel Banner.

☞ We take the following article from the Christian Register of this week:

"Memoirs of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D. D., and of his son, Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster. By Eliza Buckminster Lee. Boston: Wm. Crosby & H. P. Nichols, 111 Washington St. 1849. pp. 486. 12 mo. [With an engraved likeness of father and son.]

We appreciate the feeling which has suffered the letters and papers which form so largely the materials of this volume, to remain undisturbed for so many years. It is well, we think, that the seals have not been broken until now—only we feel that amid the vicissitudes and casualties of nearly forty years, how great would have been the loss had these materials perished, or if the hand, which alone could so skilfully and properly arrange and construct them, had not been spared to perform the work! With equally true philosophy and matchless tenderness and beauty the author thus speaks in the two closing sentences of the Preface:

"The delicacy and reserve which I have felt in endeavoring to present to the public, in their true light, the characters of relatives so near in blood and so precious to memory, has been in some degree lessened by the years that have removed their beloved forms from my sight; but, as I have receded from them in time, I have been able to approach nearer to them in the true appreciation of their characters. As we look back upon the long past, the venerated forms of early life rise up again, and through the suffering of our own souls we come to an understanding of theirs; as the sun at last shines through the tears of a cloudy day, and, as it approaches its setting, reveals those who began life with us in all the rainbow beauty of the morning sky."

Buckminster! What a charm is in that name! With what love and admiration those dwell on it who personally knew the youthful pastor of Brattle St. Church! And how many who never knew him, how many especially in the glow of youthful enthusiasm in the same profession, have had their ideal of genius, and piety, and beauty, and ministerial excellence, raised by the contemplation of the memorials presented to them in his published sermons, and in the pages of Thatcher and Norton, and by the pencil of Stuart! The want which the heart felt of knowing still more of him, is now supplied.

Mrs. Lee has not only connected with the Memoir of her brother that of her father also, but has also presented a sketch of distinguished contemporary relatives and friends, and the scenes in which they moved, with the same power of graphic description that appears in "Naomi," but is here to be relied on as a delineation of the utmost truthfulness.

The name of Dr. Buckminster, we have been taught to reverence from earliest childhood. He poured on our infant brow the waters of baptism. He was the pastor, though not of our parents, yet of very dear relatives row worshipping with him before the throne. We have always supposed that we had some dim recollection of his voice, and face, and person, and manners—though he died shortly after we had entered our sixth year. And it was a source of no small gratification when we could trace, in the engraved likeness prefixed to the volume, the *outline* of the face imprinted on our memory. The memorial which the daughter has given of the father does not exaggerate, it rather falls short of presenting the veneration and admiration in which he was held in the town where he lived. The letters which the father wrote to the son, in respect to the son's religious views, have a most painful interest, yet no one would have had them kept back. They will assuredly tend to form this sentiment in those even of the faith of the father,—Would to God this middle wall of partition between those who are truly one in Christ, might never have been raised! Among the richest documents of the volume, are an extract from Dr. Pierce's manuscript Diary, and a letter from Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, who passed a week with Joseph S. Buckminster, in Boston, in his youth."

The Health of the City. By reference to the report of the weekly mortality, in another column, it will be seen that including four by cholera, the number of deaths is only 65, which is *thirteen less* than during the same week last year. This is the more remarkable from the fact that up to this time the present year, there has been a gradual increase of mortality over previous years. The following has been the comparative mortality for the past five months:

	1849.	1848.
January	340	313
February	392	266
March	455	286
April	400	288
May	341	289
	1928	1442
	1442	
Increase in 1849	586	

[Traveller, June 9.

The cases of cholera in this city are, we believe, all connected, thus far, with exposure and fatigue, or imprudence in eating and drinking. *Cream-cakes* have in some instances brought on the disease, or its premonitory symptoms in cholera morbus. The Traveller mentions a case that occurred last week in a family in East Cambridge, in which this article produced sickness in every member and rendered four visits from a physician necessary in six hours. The Post of Thursday morning says:—

"The last case of cholera reported to us was that of a young man in Portland street. He ate heartily of lobster for supper, and also ate strawberries and cream within the same hour on Tuesday evening, and in four hours was a corpse. The physicians pronounced it a case of genuine Asiatic cholera."

Still we should be reminded that the utmost prudence does not always secure against fatal attacks whether of this or some other disease. "In such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

Highway Robbery in Dedham. On Saturday forenoon, Mr. Ebenezer S. Prescott, of Charlestown, was robbed in the true Dick Turpin style at the top of a hill in Dedham, about a mile north of the toll-house. Mr. Prescott was moving along slowly in his chaise, when the robber advanced upon him from the wood, stopped the horse, drew a pistol, and demanded Mr. P's money.

Being unarmed Mr. P. obeyed the summons, by handing the robber his wallet, containing $19, in two separate rolls. The robber then questioned Mr. P. about his circumstances, and upon learning that he was not a merchant, nor even the owner of the horse and vehicle that he was travelling with, he magnanimously handed back to him the roll which contained $9, and put off. Mr. P. is sure that he saw the man in the morning, when he was driving out to Dedham, and exchanged some words about the direction of the roads. [Post.

☞ Rev. W. S. Wheaton, pastor of the High Street Baptist church, Cincinnati, died on the 25th ult., of cholera. He was much beloved by the people of his charge, and his loss is deeply deplored.

Theatre in Connecticut.—In this State the theatre has never been licensed. At the present session of the Legislature, a bill passed the Senate to allow it to be established, but there was almost a unanimous vote in the House *not* to concur.

The deaths in New York city for the week ending June 9th were 409, of whom *one hundred and twenty one* died of cholera. The mortality is above the average by about the number that died of cholera.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buckwheat and Millet Seed,

FRESH and of prime quality. For sale by HOVEY & Co., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. june16

Whale Oil Soap.

NOW is the time to apply this excellent article for the destruction of the multitudes of insects, which infest the garden at this season of the year. It is best applied with a Garden Syringe, which are also for sale by HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. June16

Scythes, Rakes, &c.

A FRESH supply of Darling's celebrated Scythes, warranted. Also, Farwell's and others; Scythe Snaiths, Hay Rakes; Hay Forks; Austin's Scythe Rifles, &c. Just received, and for sale at lowest prices, by HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. June16

The Best Book on Cholera.

TUCKNOR & CO, have published a Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, being lectures delivered under the authority of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, by Ambrose Tardrew, M. D., translated from the French, by Samuel Lee Bigelow, M. D., with an Appendix, by a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. 1 vol 12mo. Price $1 00. june16 135 Washington st.

The Best Work on the Cultivation

OF THE GRAPE VINE.

TUCKNOR & CO., have lately published the fourth edition of Hoare, on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, 1 vol. Price 50 cents. June16 135 Washington st.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executors to the last will and testament of EZRA ROCKWOOD, late of Ashland, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to EZRA B. ROCKWOOD, } Executors. M. P. ROCKWOOD, } Ashland, June 13th, 1849. 3w* june16

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of MOSES HAVEN, late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to MOSES EAGELL, Executor. Framingham, May 15, 1849. 3w june16

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of ALEXANDER STONE, late of Hopkinton, in the County of Middlesex, Cordwainer, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to SILAS MIRICK, Administrator. Hopkinton, June 12, 1849. 3w* june16

A CARD.

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, was removed from Nos. 43, 45, & 47 to Nos. 67, 69 & 71 Ann Street, corner of Sudbury and Leather street, the last day of April, 1848. The proprietor, believing that the old system of long credits and high prices was operating oppressively and unfairly upon cash purchasers of Clothing, adopted the following experimental system, which has not only been fully, but most bountifully sustained for the above period of time.

The location of the Store is central. The whole of the Stock is purchased for CASH; and having for the last twenty years been engaged in the purchase and sale of Clothing Stock and the manufacture of Clothing, he trusts that not only his long experience in the above line, but his acquaintance with financial concerns generally, has given and will continue to give him the full advantage of a cash market, independent of that useless class of business people called Jobbers, who have, in many instances, exerted a more deadly influence upon the young and inexperienced than the poisonous effluvia of the "Bohon Upas" upon animal life,—adding one, two, three and sometimes four profits upon stock before it reaches the consumer—quick in its operations of destroying the retailer, and an actual fraud upon the cash buyer.

To obviate this difficulty, as I have said above, I buy for cash down and sell for cash down, and for one price only, giving a liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. This system does not require more than half the number of salesmen, or more than half amount of stock, to do the same amount of business, making a saving in interest and salaries, which are now inconsiderable items of expense in transacting this kind of business.

The above being my "modus operandi," I do not hesitate to advance the opinion that with the above arrangements I can sell articles in the above line for 60 or 70 cents upon the dollar of any man's prices in Boston, believing, as I do, that there is no clothing house in this city who buy their stock exclusively for cash, and sell it for the same, and for one price. Although some wealthy houses could do so if they were disposed to, yet they prefer to buy upon a credit, thereby compelling their cash customers to sustain the difference between a cash and a credit market, while the dealer invests his money in real estate or loans it at an exorbitant rate of interest.

Now I maintain that this is very unfair. Let those who pay cash for their merchandize have the benefit of a cash market, as those who buy clothing stock at wholesale on credit, have, in many instances, to pay a ruinous profit difference between cash and credit. However, as this world is made up of folks, with different opinions, it would not be surprising if some simpleton should undertake to deny the above facts, yet they might as well attempt to arrest the rays of light emanating from a full meridian sun as to attempt to controvert the above facts. But as it was not my intention to hold any argument upon the subject, I am perfectly willing to allow any persons who doubt the above, the full disadvantage of their own ignorance. And at the same time I would invite the attention of all those who wish to get their full dollars' worth without any unnecessary expenses upon the same to call at Nos. 67, 69 & 71 ANN, corner of SHOE & LEATHER street, Boston, where they will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the Stock or Prices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Amos Haynes of Charlestown and Daniel Leland of Sherburne, has been dissolved. Sherburne, June 6, 1849. 3w* june9

To Keep Crows from Pulling up

CORN.

CALL at J. HAPGOOD'S, No. 12 Washington st., and buy one of his nice warranted Fowling Guns for $5 00. Stand on the Boys a few times at the border of the field before the Crows arrive in the morning, and with this article, and a supply of his ammunition properly used, you will save your corn. Boston, June 2. 2w

Guano! Guano!

THE subscriber is now receiving from the Government Agent at New York, consignments of PERUVIAN GUANO, shipped by order, and for account of the Peruvian Government, direct from the Chincha Islands, which is warranted pure and of the best quality, and which he is now offering for sale at No. 18 Broad st. june2 4w* C. L. BARTLETT.

Carrot Seed.

1000 lbs Long Orange Carrot Seed, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., Quincy Hall, Boston. my26.

Whale Oil Soap.

A SUPERIOR lot of this best of all articles for clearing plants and trees from insects and lice, neatly put up in various sized packages, just received and for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO. Quincy Hall, Boston. may26.

Fence Chain.

JUST received, a lot of FENCE CHAIN, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by SEWALL & MUNROE, 48 Kilby street. my26. 3w*

Notice to Farmers.

THE Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, having placed in the care of the Essex County Society, a full blood Ayershire Bull, two and a half years old, for the purpose of improving the Dairy stock of the County; it has been arranged that this animal shall be stationed at Danvers Plains in May, at E. G. Berry's, at North Andover, in June, at Dr. J. Kittredge's, at Byfield, in July, at D. S. Caldwell's; where he can be found by any person interested in raising stock. To aid in defraying the expense of his keeping, a ct age of one dollar will be made for each cow presented. Information relative to this stock can be had by inquiry of Col. Newell, of West Newbury, Dr. Kittredge, of North Andover, or Mr. J. Stone, Jr., of Marblehead.

ALLEN W. DODGE, Secretary E. A. S. Hamilton, April 20, 1849. 4t april28

"Get the Best."

"All young persons should have a standard

DICTIONARY,

at their elbows. And while you are about it, *get the best;* that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S,

The *great work, unabridged.* If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head." [Phrenolog. Journal.

"Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language." [London Morning Chronicle.

"This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere. [London Literary Gazette.

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers. april28 r3ds p8t

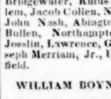
Great Bargain! Who will have it?

The Subscriber being determined to sell his Farm, advertised in the Ploughman of March 3d, 1849, will now sell it for 1500 dollars less than its real value.

Will not some person purchase a Farm, consisting of 350 Acres of choice Land, 70 Acres of which is Wood and Timber, well watered and under high culture; good fences, large Orchards of good Fruit, with first rate Buildings? Purchasers, it shall be for your interest to examine the Farm, as we pledge ourselves to make our part of the contract good; or if $1500 is not sufficient inducement, we will discount all any reasonable man will ask; at least, so that the purchaser shall be satisfied he can make from eight to ten per cent profit.

Possession may be had at any time, between this first of April next. The Subscriber will be at home at any time between June 25th and July 10th, and will be happy to wait on purchasers. JOHN CONANT. Jaffrey, June 4, 1849. 3w* june9

House for Sale or to Let.



A convenient House well situated within a mile and a half from Milton Bridge. Two Meeting-Houses within 50 rods and a good school. It contains eight rooms—large Shed and Barn—and a good Well of water. There is a number of Fruit Trees in good bearing—and an Acre of Land. The owner having no use for the House offers it for sale or to let on reasonable terms.

Apply to JONATHAN or BENJAMIN BEALS, Milton. 3t* june9

A Card.—Dentistry.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his former patrons and friends, together with the public, that he has taken Rooms at 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Museum) where he will give his individual attention to the practice of Dentistry in all its departments.

Teeth Set, Filled, Extracted, Cleansed, &c, in the most thorough manner, and upon satisfactory terms

The subscriber having had ten years experience in his profession, is confident nothing can exceed the beauty and thoroughness of his artificial work in whole or parts of sets. Those about having teeth set are particularly invited to call. Ether or chloroform administered in extracting when desired.

J. A. CUMMINGS, M. D., Surgeon Dentist. 23 Tremont Row, Boston.

N. B. To Clergymen and their Families, during Anniversary Week, and until further notice a liberal deduction in prices will be made. May 26. 6w* 1is5os

English Prepared Bone Manure.

MANUFACTURED at one of the most extensive Chemical Establishments in Europe, and under the immediate superintendence of a pupil of the celebrated Chemist, PROFESSOR LIEBIG, of Germany.

We would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to this valuable Manure, and would state it is different from the Bone dust sold in this country. Its superiority to Guano or any other manure, consists in its being more powerful, and much better adapted to the climate of New England, not being in the least liable to the heat of Guano in a dry season.

From the published results of this manure, (see pamphlet of instructions, which accompanies the article, gratis,) we feel confidence in asserting that it is, and will be found upon trial, altogether superior to any in use.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the Manure and receive a pamphlet. may19. RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation four years September last; have issued 3360 Policies; amount at risk, 2,706,000; common risks cost $4 00 on the thousand. At this cheap rate the funds have been more than sufficient to pay all losses and expenses of the Company, while Companies that insure hazardous property, have made large and frequent assessments; thus, it will be obvious to all desiring insurance, that the cheapest and safest place to insure in this Company, that cannot by its by-laws, have any connection with the compact part of Cities, Villages, or any hazardous property, and a capital of $163,000 for a guarantee for all losses. Persons wishing for the last twenty years been engaged in the purchase and sale of Clothing Stock and the manufacture of Clothing, he trusts that not only his long experience in the above line, but his acquaintance with financial concerns generally, has given and will continue to give him the full advantage of a cash market, independent of that useless class of business people called Jobbers, who have, in many instances, exerted a more deadly influence upon the young and inexperienced than the poisonous effluvia of the "Bohon Upas" upon animal life,—adding one, two, three and sometimes four profits upon stock before it reaches the consumer—quick in its operations of destroying the retailer, and an actual fraud upon the cash buyer.

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A SUPERIOR lot of this best of all articles for clearing plants and trees from insects and lice, neatly put up in various sized packages, just received and for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO. Quincy Hall, Boston. may26.

Fence Chain.

JUST received, a lot of FENCE CHAIN, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by SEWALL & MUNROE, 48 Kilby street. my26. 3w*

Notice to Farmers.

THE Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, having placed in the care of the Essex County Society, a full blood Ayershire Bull, two and a half years old, for the purpose of improving the Dairy stock of the County; it has been arranged that this animal shall be stationed at Danvers Plains in May, at E. G. Berry's, at North Andover, in June, at Dr. J. Kittredge's, at Byfield, in July, at D. S. Caldwell's; where he can be found by any person interested in raising stock. To aid in defraying the expense of his keeping, a ct age of one dollar will be made for each cow presented. Information relative to this stock can be had by inquiry of Col. Newell, of West Newbury, Dr. Kittredge, of North Andover, or Mr. J. Stone, Jr., of Marblehead.

ALLEN W. DODGE, Secretary E. A. S. Hamilton, April 20, 1849. 4t april28

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"This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere. [London Literary Gazette.

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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers. april28 r3ds p8t

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JAMES MUNROE & CO., have for sale the following useful Books on Farming, Agriculture, &c.—

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Domestic Animals.

HISTORY and Description of the Horse, Mule, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Farm Dogs, with directions for their management, breeding, crossing, rearing, feeding, and preparation for a profitable market. Also, their diseases and remedies, together with full directions for the management of the dairy, by R. L. Allen, 12 mo. 62. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & Co., No. 134 Washington street. my 26.

New Book for Farmers.

THE American Fruit Book, containing directions for raising, propagating and manuring Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants, with a description of the best varieties of Fruit, including new and valuable kinds, embellished and illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, etc; by S. W. Cole, 1 vo., 18 mo. pp. 300, with numerous cuts, price 50 cts. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School Street. my26.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

JOHN COLLAMORE, Jr., & CO., Importers and Dealers, No. 38 Washington street, a few doors South of State street, Boston, have on hand and are constantly receiving all the new styles of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, which are offered for sale at Wholesale and Retail to Dealers, Hotel Keepers and families at the very lowest prices. Purchasers are invited to our store to examine our assortment and prices when we promise to use our best exertions to please them in price and quality. All Goods selected, perfect, and packed with great care for transportation. Boston, March 24. 3w

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE POET'S CORNER.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

A host of angels flying,
Through cloudless skies impelled,
Upon the earth beheld
A pearl of beauty lying,
Worthy to glitter bright
In heaven's vast halls of light.

They saw, with glances tender,
An infant, newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn
Just cast its opening splendor.
Virtue it could not know,
Nor vice, nor joy, nor woe.

The blest angelic legion
Greeted its birth above,
And came, with looks of love,
From Heaven's enchanting region;
Bending their winged way
To where the infant lay!

They spread their pinions o'er it—
That little pearl which shone
With lustre all its own—
And then on high they bore it,
Where glory has its birth;—
But left the shell on earth.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Sketches from Real Life.

BY EDITH WOODLEY.

Hepsey Mayberry to Hetty Howsely. Relating some Incidents told her by Mrs Dawkins.

"Well, Hepsey," said Mrs. Dawkins, the first time I saw her after her return, "I've got back from Boston safe and sound, and I can tell you what it is, 'home is home, though ever so homely.'" Not that I've a word to say about my treatment while I was there, for if I'd been a queen they couldn't a treated me a mite better nor a mite politer. But, you see, it's dreadful tiresome for such a doin' body as I ollus have been, to be obliegged to set so prim and starched up, evenin' arter evenin,' and not an arthly thing to employ my hands about. "Tain't trulahble, you know, accordin' to the rules of neticut (you parceive I've pickt up one of the tarms the quality use,) to do a stitch of work, for love nor money, at one of their grand parties. Some of 'em go sarnterin' about from one room to t'other all the evenin', but in my opinion that's more tediouser than to set still and convarse. I told your Aunt Mayberry that "twas nothin" but clear, sicer nonsense for me to spend so much idle time, for it don't put me out a hair to talk and work too. One evenin', when they had company to your Aunt Mayberry's I got out of all manner of patience, so I slips out into one of the back rooms and gathers up a whole mess of stockin's that wanted mendin' and carries 'em back into the parlor, and goes to darnin' 'em for dear life. You see I was cunnin' enough to sly away into one corner of the room, partly behind the cheer of an oldish gentleman that was c'ontent to set and hold his tongue, and not keep breaken' in upon a body all the time they were talkin'. There, Hepsey, you can't think what a relief it was to me to have somethin' to employ my hands about; and I tell you I got a purty good chore done towards darnin' the stockin's by the time your Cousin Judy spied me out. She pretended to be awful put out with me, but I didn't keer for her; and between you and me, I guess if the truth of the matter could be known, she was glad to have 'em done.

"I s'pose you've heern that a young feller by the name of Fieldin' is courtin' Hitty. He's a picter-painter by trade, and they *do* say that he's a right-down smart young man, has a dreadful expring mind, and bids fair to do well in the world. Speakin of picters, makes me think of my dogtretype that I had done while I was gone. I didn't hardly know what to do about having it done at first, for, you see, I'd gin Mr. Fieldin' some encouragement to paint my likeness in ile colors. Howsomever, I spoke to him about it, and he said it wouldn't be a bit of a disappintment to him not to paint it, so I come to the determination to have it done in dogretype instead of ile. Now I'm on the subject of picters, I *must* tell you what a bootiful one your Cousin Judy sent Nabby. Nabby's dreadful tickled with it. Judy painted it when she was a school gal, and it's called the parting of Hector and Andrew-mackey. She told me that it was all described out in a book, which, if my memory serves me, the Pope of Rome writ, so I s'pose by that they were Roman Catholics. Hector's goin' off to fight the enemy, and is all dressed out in his rigimentals. He's got on a red coat turned out with white, and round his waist there's the splendidest red sash that you ever laid your eyes on. The cends are all trimmed off with nettin' fringe, and hang e'enamost down to the ground. He's got an epaulette on each shoulder, and his trainin'-cap is tight in the pink of the mode. Andrew-mackey, you see, is Hector's wife, and she's dressed out *some* tasty, I guess. She's got on a yaller skirt and pink-colored tunic ruffled all round the neck and sleeves, and her shoes are red, with a real silver spangle fastened on to the instrup of each of 'em, to imitate silver clasps, you know. Her baby's in her arms, all rolled up in a yaller blanket jest as snug as a biscuit—all but his head, and that's peepin' out of one cend of the blanket—la! she cunnin'est you ever seed anything in your life. It's raly divartin' to see the little dog's nose, he looks so funny. Nabby's going to have it glassed and framed to hang up in her best room when she's married. And it won't be many weeks first, I s'pose. I've gin up opposin' her, for't does no kind o' good. She's detarmined to have Ralph Stebbins, and when she once gits fairly sot on a thing, you might as well try to move a meetin'-us. There's Jeemes, too, he thinks there never was another sich critter in creation as Ruth Kinnacum is, and I s'pose he'll have her whether or no, for he's full as sot as Nabby is. 'Twas purty tryin' to my feelin's at first, to think of havin' my children marry so much beneath 'em, 'specially my darter. I couldn't a b'lieved that Nabby would stooped to sich a degree as to take up with a young feller that hasn't an arthly thing to depend on for a livin' but his hands. But there, I try to make the best on't, and to be patient under affliction. I s'pose I've no right to expect to escape havin' my sheer of trials and crossments while I live in this sublumary vale of tears. It's purty tough work though, sometimes, when I git to thinkin' and meditatin' all alone by myself, to feel reconciled to the course Nabby took about Doctor Mixum. Some call him a quack doctor, but precious little should I keered for that. If Nabby had on'y had him, as she might lived a lady all her days—not even fetched the water to wash her hands in. All she'd had to do under the sun would a been to oversee things a little. And then on'y think, she might 'ave rid round in that purty little shay of the doctor's when and where she pleased, and he'd never been the man to say to her, 'Why do you so?' But talkin' won't alter the matter now. The doctor's goin'to git married, amongst the rest, I s'pose you know, and what's stranger than all, to Peggy Stebbins. I thought to-be-sure he'd have your Cousin Judy if he had anybody. The truth is, the doctor was so disappinted and laid it to heart so when he found out that Nabby wouldn't have him, he didn't much keer who he had. He wilted right down jest like a cabbage-plant in a hot sun, and has never raly seemed to be himself sence. But I wouldn't 'ave throwed myself away if I'd been in his place. I should near about as soon thought of his havin' Aunt Jemima Kinnacum as Peggy Stebbins, for she's homelier then brush fence. Then agin, you know that she's ollus follered talorin' for a livin,' and I've no thought that she knows how to cook a meal's victuals a mite better than a child a year old. If Dr. Mixum don't wish his cake dough and that the chickens had eat it afore one twelvemonth comes to an end, I'll never guess agin. But there, what is to be will be, and I ain't goin' to worry myself to death about it, for nobody 'll thank me for it if I do.—And tain't right to give way to sich melonch'ly feelin's. I've made you look sorry as can be by talkin' in sich a dull way, and now, to make up for it, I'm goin' to tell you of a rather funny affair that happened to your Uncle Mayberry's one evenin' when they had a party. But you must promise not to tell a syllable of it to any livin' critter, 'cause your uncle's folks didn't want it to git about."

"To give you a right idee of the affair, I will, in the first place, mention that a next door neighbor of your uncle's, one Cap'n Mills, had a great ape that he sot everything by. He called him Friar Bungy, and I do b'leve he was the mischievousest imp that ever drew the breath of life. Bungy used to be out in the Cap'ns back yard, and your Aunt Mayberry's hired gals got a notion of coaxin' him into the kitchen by givin' him cake and apples and sich kind of things, 'cause, you see, they liked to have a little sport with him. He could walk jest as straight as a man, and they used to dress him up in an old-fashioned coat and little bob-wig they found up in the garret. He was purty shy at first, but it wa'n't long afore he got to comin' so often as to be rather troublesome; and the day the party was to be in the evenin', there was a good deal to do, and the gals were determined that they wouldn't have the plague of him; so the first time he made out to slip in, they turned him right out again, and though he watched the door as narrer as ever a cat watched a mouse, he didn't light on another chance to git in all day-long. I throwed him a handful of chestnuts as he sot grinnin' and chatterin' under the winder, and that was every morsel of anything he had to eat arter breakfast, for the Cap'n and his wife had gone off to spend the day, and the hired help, as soon as they did the work up, fastened the doors and went off too. I'll let Friar Bungy rest a spell now, while I tell you about a Miss Steeples and a sartain person besides that were at the party. Miss Steeples considered herself to be one of the top of the quality, and she felt so grand that there was sca'ce a young man there that she thought good enough for her to notice. Jeemes, jest out of perliteness, thought he'd convarse with her a trifle and inquire the price of tea and sugar and sich like, and she raly undertook to poke fun at him. Finally, there wasn't an individiwal there among the gentlemen or fair sect either, that she seemed to want to have anything to say to, 'thout's a man by the name of Dunderton; and if he'd been made of solid goold, she couldn't appearantly been more taken up with him. As to that, there wasn't hardly a gal there but what seemed e'enamost bewitched about him. A woman I'd scraped some acquaintance with told me that he come from foreign parts, and was as rich as a Jew, and that some thought he was a great lord in disguise. Well, you see, it kept runnin' in my head that I'd seen the critter afore, but where or which way, I couldn't for the life of me contrive. I sot and thought, and thought, and thought, but it did no kind o' good, for the longer I thought, the furder off it seemed to be from me, when all at once, a sartain way he had of looking at you sideways like, made it come right to me quick as a flash. You remember, Hepsey, the calavan of wild beasts that come along for a show several years ago. Well, Mr. Dunderton was the very image of the man by the name of Whiskley, that had the partic'lar charge of the monkeys. All the difference that I could see was Whiskley was bald and Mr. Dunderton wasn't. There was a great ape, you know, that he'd drilled till he'd larnt him all manner of tricks. He used to dress him up and make him do jest as he did, and sometimes he'd make him walk behind him and call him his favorite sarvant.—Well, you see, when I discovered the amazin' great likeness between Dunderton and the monkey-man, without thinkin' the least mite of harm that ever was in the world, I watched my opportunity, and says I 'Mr. Dunderton,—(the minute I spoke he looked round and bowed, for he wasn't a mite like Miss Steeples, but 'twas all 'Sarvant, ma'am,' and 'Sarvant sir,' to everybody with him)—'Mr. Dunderton,' says I, 'if I may be so bold, I should like to ask you if you hadn't a cousin or some relation in this country about three years ago?'

"'I presume not,' says he.

"'It can't be that I'm mistaken,' says I, 'for you've got every look and action of him. If you were his twin brother you could not look and act more like him.'

"'The resemblance must be quite accidental,' says he, and then I could see by his actions that he was goin' to try to give me the slip; but I was detarmined, arter I'd made a beginning, to pry into the matter a little hair furder, so I hild on to his sleeve, and says I, 'The pairson I mean was one of the men that was with the manyjerry that was along our way a few year ago. We all had a curiosity to see the animals, and as money was purty sca'ce with us, we gin him his board, and so the whole family had the privilege of goin' in to see 'em free gratis. I shall never forgit the first night he took supper at our house. We had cold roast beef and a whole mess of roast taters, besides toast and doughnuts, and pumpkin-pie and apple-pie. He'd been travellin' all day, so the cold meat and hot taters were jest the thing for him. I do declare, I at last begun to be raly skairt, for I expected nothin' but the critter would make himself sick, he eat so much. I'd no idee he'd want any toppin' off, if you'll believe me, he eat half a pumpkin-pie and two or three pieces of apple-pie.—But I don't begrudge it to him a mite. It would a' done me good to see him, he eat everything with sich a relish, if I hadn't been afeared that it would hurt him. He proved to be a good, accommodatin' soul as ever lived—used to bring a great monkey with him sometimes for our divarsion.' I'd got so far, and was jest goin' to tell him some of the tricks the monkey had larnt to perform (a number of individuals had by this time gathered round to hear what I was sayin'), when he either seed or pertended to see somebody t'other side of the room that he wanted to speak to. I told him I should git through in half a minute more, but he couldn't be persuaded to stop any longer—said he'd have the pleasure of listenin' to me some other time. So off he goes and jines Miss Steeples, and purty soon they went to marchin' round together from one room to t'other. As much as an hour arterwards, I should think—it had got along purty well into the evenin', I know—I begun to grow kind o' tired, so off I goes into the room where the ladies went when they first come to take off their things and look into the glass. It was nice and comfortable, so I sot down in a rockin'-cheer close to the fire, and took a piece of cake out of my pocket and went to eatin' on't. I thought I heerd a kind of rustlin' noise in one corner of the room, and lookin' round, behold there was Friar Bungy creepin' out from behind some cloaks and shawls where he'd hid himself. So he comes and seats himself by my side to git some of the cake. I knew the critter was hungry, so I broke off a good large chunk and gin him. There we sot, Bungy and I, eatin' our cake as comfortable as two chickens, all hemmed in by the clothes that hung on the cheers, so that we couldn't be seen by anybody that should happen to come in. That was where Bungy and I had the hands on 'em, for there were vacancies between the clothes so that we could see, if we couldn't be seen. Well, it wasn't more than a minute or two afore I seed a man creepin' along through the entry, and when he got as fur as the door, he stopped and looked all round the room. He thought nobody was there, I s'pose, for in he comes, and then I perceived 'twas Mr. Dunderton. What on airth, thinks I to myself, is he arter here; but I soon found out, for he went right straight to the glass and took off a mass of false hair he wore on the top of his head—what's gimerally called a scratch—and tried to fix the spring which kept it in place, and which had by some means got out of order. The minute he took his false hair off, I knowed him as well as I do you. Instead of bein' a relation of the Mr. Whiskley that come along with the culavan, he was Mr. Whiskley himself. Friar Bungy was all of a titter the moment he seed him, and I had to shake my head at him and look jest as starn as I could, yet all wouldn't a done if I hadn't happened to have an apple in my pocket to give him arter he'd finished his cake. Well, Dunderton or Whiskley, or whatever his name is, fixed his hair as well as he could, and that, I guess, wasn't much to his mind, for I heern him mutter over somethin' to himself about it, and then he crept back out of the room with as little noise as he had come in. And glad enough was I, for Bungy had about finished his apple, and I expected the moment he'd swallered the last mouthful it would be jest as impossible for me to keep him still as 'twould be to make a world. I sot long enough to give Dunderton time to jine the company agin, and then I thought 'twas best for me to go in search of somebody to take care of Bungy, for I was afeared the varmint would git into some mischief. I went into the room where the pianny was, thinking to speak about it to your uncle I seed standin' the furder side of the room talkin' with two or three gentlemen. I'd jest got hold of his sleeve and pulled it to make him look round, when Dunderton, with Miss Steeples hold of his arm, come sailin' into the room. But the fun on't was, close to Dunderton's elbow, a step or two behind, so he couldn't see him, was Friar Bungy. He walked straight as a man, and had got on the old coat and little bob-wig I mentioned, and a'most half a myrtle bush stuck into one corner of his mouth. That, you see, was to imitate Dunderton, who, when he was in the ladies' room, broke a sprig of myrtle off of a bush that sot on a table, and put it in his mouth. I wish you could a' been there. Bungy acted out Dunderton to the life—hild up his head and strutted along acrosst the floor state'y and solemn jest as he did, and even crooked his elbow out in the same awk'ard way as he did for Miss Steeples to take hold of his arm. Dunderton waited on her to the pianny, and when she sot down on the music stool, he bowed so low that his nose e'enamost touched her hand. Bungy seemed detarmined not to be outdone, and bowed so as to bring his nose a'most to the carpet. He then placed himself in the same kind of persition that Dunderton did, bendin' himself a leetle forrard, grinnin' and showin' his teeth, and workin' the myrtle round he hild in his mouth. For a spell, the major part of the company made out to keep their countenances. Your uncle screwed his face into all manner of shapes, tryin' to look grim and fairce at Bungy; but 'twas of no use—he was obliegged to give up, and he and all the rest, 'thout's Miss Steeples and Dunderton and Bungy, bust out a laughin', jest as Miss Steeples finished singin' these lines—

Though another follier in thy train,
And bow before Love's shrine,
The homage of his heart is vain—
I'm thine, and only thine.

'Then the monkey stands a poor chance,' cried out a voice away to the furder part of the crowd, for by this time all were flockin' into the room to see what was goin' on. Nobody knew who it was, but I mistrusted 'twas Fieldin', for he's one of the funniest fellers that ever was. I could see that the word 'monkey' made Dunderton wince in a minute; and when he turned round and seed Bungy at his elbow, he turned as pale as a cloth. But Miss Steeples—the land o' massy! how mad she was.

'If you've got the sperit of a gentleman, says she to poor Dunderton, 'you'll find out the pairson that's undertook to insult me and make him apologize.'

'He may expect to hear from me to-morrer,' says Dunderton.

By this time your uncle, by the help of some of the sarvents, had put Bungy out; but Miss Steeples declared she wouldn't stay another minute, though your aunt and cousin tried to explain to her that the monkey belonged to a neighbor and stole in unbeknown to any of 'em. Dunderton waited on Miss Steeples home, and I tell you, he was curful not to make his appearance again.

After the company was all gone, I told your uncle's folks who Dunderton was, and we all concluded that 'twould be nothin' more than right to give Miss Steeples a hint of it. We'd got it all planned out for your aunt to call on her and tell her in a friendly way. But it tarned out to be of no use, for the very next day arter the party she eloped with Dunderton. Jeemes says he guesses her pride will have a fall, and I, for one, can't say that I shall mourn a dreadful sight about it if it does.

When we come to inquire into the matter, Bungy proved to be the identical monkey that was brought along with the other animals for a show; and that was jest what I thought when he came into the room follerin' arter Dunderton and actin' out all he did. I wish you could a' seen him. Sometimes when I'm all alone by myself, if I get to thinkin' how droll he looked, I bust right out a laughin', and can't help it. Sometimes I feel afeared that if it should happen to pop into my head in the middle of sarmon-time, I shouldn't be able to keep my countenance. And I oughter have somethin' to divart me, for arter Nabby and Jeemes are married and moved away, I sha'n't have a single individiwal to speak to from mornin' to night, on'y when Mr. Dawkins is in the house, and that won't be very often, 'thout's meal times. And you, too, are goin' to be married and take upon you the keers of a family. You'll move off to a distance, I s'pose, so that you won't come to see me oftener than once in an age, as 'twere. But I shall go to see you purty often so remember what I tell you. Good day, Hepsey; and tell your marm I was sorry she wasn't at home, for I should a' been raly glad to see her."

Edmund Thatcher came in soon after Mrs. Dawkins took leave, who told me that a friend of his has written him that there is a good prospect for a lawyer in a village about ten miles from here. As the place may be filled by some one else if not secured immediately, we have concluded to have our marriage take place two weeks from to-morrow, which is earlier than I had intended.

You know that I have long had your promise to be one of my bridemaids, and if you can possibly make it convenient, I should like to have you be here by the first of next week. If you come, this will probably be the last letter that you will ever receive from me signed,

[Ladies' Book. HEPSEY MAYBERRY.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

"Thou art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest not that thy neighbor is equally afraid of thee."—*M. L. Child.*

Nothing is more true, society is always in fear. Social freedom is what at present is most to be desired in American Society. Let persons be free to exercise their own pleasure while visiting. Do you not wish to contribute to the happiness of your guests, to the utmost extent in your power? If so, why not grant them the ptivilege to do what is most agreeable to them? and not think that some one of the family must be present with them at all times, as if you were afraid to leave them alone for fear of their *stealing* something!

There is an impression in the community, and with a very large portion of it, that one part of politeness consists in loading your visitors with kindness and attentions, until they are perfectly surfeited—and ceasing to be pleasures, they become intolerable bores. Now this is a mistaken idea. Many are bound by imaginary forms, which they think they are continually obliged to follow. They dare not give freedom to their guests for fear of being styled "inattentive" to them. The privilege of freedom should be granted to the guest, and the host should claim the same in return. Say to your visitors, "go where you please, and while your are here do as you please." This is true hospitality. Do not make such slaves of each other that mutual *relief* will be felt when absent from each other's company.

As an example of the burden of social intercourse, take the arrangements necessary for an evening party; they are really astounding. One not acquainted with the truth would receive the impression that the object of an evening assembly was to eat and see who would *stuff* the most. Eating, which constitutes so large a part of our entertainments, might in a great degree be dispensed with. Intellect should be called in to take the part now occupied by the palate. If such were the case, social intercourse would become more agreeable, and less a burden to all—for each must have their turn. The actual pleasure which is derived from the short space left for conversation is not compensation enough for the toil expended in preparations.

Let it be understood that you do not intend to furnish food for the *appetite*, but that you wish your visiters to share in the preparation of food for the *mind*. The entertainment is for them, and let them contribute their share toward making it entertaining. Mirthful and serious conversation should both constitute part of the intercourse, and let persons be informed that they are to bring their thoughts by the same rule they now bring their fans or eye-glasses.

Lemonade and baskets of fruit might stand here and there on the side tables, that all may take who need—but eating should not become so general, that a person's refraining from taking any of the *refreshments* would make him at all conspicuous. It should be a light and almost unnoticed incident among these festivities, and they should become attractive through the efforts of intellect and taste, rather than by the prospect of good eating or of obtaining delicious morsels. Do not be afraid to take the first step, but be assured that all living souls love freedom better than even *fashionable* bondage. S.

Medford, May 31st, 1849. [Journal.

RELIGIOUS READING.

A sketch of the morning sermon of the Rev. Mr. Whitney of Brighton, preached at Framingham last Sabbath.

TEXT, DEUT. 11. 16.

"Take heed to yourselves that your heart be not deceived!"

Mr. W. preached of the importance of keeping the heart right. In the heart is the origin of all good and evil. This is the storehouse where are manufactured the motives that impel to action. Without a consideration of the motive no action could be judged of justly. No law is violated where there is no intent to violate. No crime can be imputed without a criminal intent. The old and the new Testament are explicit in this case. The heart is the originator of all that is commendable and of all that is culpable.

The New Testament abounds in instances to show the importance of acting from good motives. The action of the individual is nothing compared with his motive of action. The most liberal donations are not conclusive evidence of the charitable disposition of the donor. The widow who cast two mites into the treasury was declared by Christ to have done more than they all who cast in from their abundance. More than all of them. These two mites, not more than half a cent of our coin, were solemnly declared, by high authority, to be more than the parcels of gold that were contributed by the rich. "This poor widow has put in more than they all." What a declaration from lips that could not deceive.

At Bethany, too, we find good motives more important than gold. The precious ointment was turned to better account on the feet of the teacher of the truth than in the exchange market where it would command three hundred pence. But some economists complained of the cost. They would have nothing wasted. They would turn all into money. The reproof of Christ was emphatic. He commended the woman for making a better use of the precious ointment than by carrying it to market. "Verily I say unto you this act shall henceforth be told to her credit wherever this Gospel is preached." What a declaration, and how wonderfully fulfilled. Truly this act is honorably spoken of wherever the Gospel is known.

"Take heed to yourselves that your heart be not deceived." How important to guard the heart from corruption. It is the duty of each one to examine strictly and scrutinize his own motives. Numerous are the cases where the actor may deceive himself. One's conduct may be in the main correct though his motives may not. A beggar comes to your door for alms. You refuse him under the plea that it may injure him to give money—that he may squander it, or use it for vicious purposes,—that from principle you abstain from giving lest you encourage idlers in the streets.

Now all this may be true. It is not my intention to commend or to censure the act. The motive, too, may be good. But in cases of this kind have you not some cause to distrust the purity of your own motives? Might not self-interest have prompted you to make a decision that would prevent the present diminution of your stores? In cases like this the heart is to be strictly watched. When we decide in our own favor we have much reason to look to our motives.

Many instances may be put to show the propriety of self-examination. Many acts are extolled that are not worthy of commendation. Many patriotic proposals are made to increase the private wealth of the proposer. The ancient fable of the patriotic offers to defend a besieged city will apply to numerous modern offers to benefit the public. The wall builder would have rocks for the materials. The mason would have the work done with bricks. The carpenter insisted that wood was best—and the tanner that leather was to be preferred to any material that had been named.

The motives of such public benefactors are more easily understood than the workings of the heart in more complex cases. But it is the duty of all to watch the heart diligently and be not deceived. The fountain must be kept pure or the streams that flow from it will be corrupt.

[For the Ploughman.]

A CONTRAST.

THE APOSTLES AND THEIR "SUCCESSORS."

A late English paper contains the following curious information.

Four Bishops of the Established Church of Ireland, have died within a few years, leaving property as follows:

The Bishop of Cloghen,	$1,200,000.
The Bishop of Znam,	1,200,000.
The Bishop of Armagh,	1,500,000.
The Bishop of Cashel,	2,000,000.

All in good hard cash, being the clear profits of their "holy office."

In connection with these facts, regarding four of the "successors of the apostles", allow me to call the attention of your readers to a curious discovery, which relates to the apostles themselves.

An inscription has recently been found among the ruins of Rome, which sheds new light on the financial position of the first apostles of Christianity. The document is attributed to one of the earliest "fathers,"; possibly Clement. It reads thus.

"The apostle Peter, left neither silver nor gold; for the reason that he had none to leave. The assets were.

1. One old fish net worth half a Roman Denarius. (Note by the translator. The Denarius was worth about ten cents of our money.)

2. One old leathern water bottle, worth one tenth of a Denarius. (Note by the translator.—All the bottles mentioned in the New Testament were of leather. The translator ought to have said so.)

The Apostle Paul obstinately refused to take pay for preaching. He just paid his way by working at his trade. His assets were half a skein of twine, and three rusty needles. (Note by the translator. Although Paul would not take pay for preaching, he seems to think he had a *right* to take it. His *theory* is generally preferred to his *practice*.

The apostle John, would have died insolvent had he owed anything but love to God and man. Of the financial history of the other apostles, nothing is known; but that they were (Judas excepted,) an improvident set of people, in regard to this world's goods; and that not one of them "died rich." Their, and our, Great Teacher and Lord, "had not where to lay his head."

Thus far the old inscription.

And now, "a word in season" for the Irish Bishops, and all other "successors" of the apostles in all other "wealthy and respectable" churches "by law established."

Do these "dignitaries" know of such a book as the New Testament? And if they *do* know of it, do they ever read it? And if they *do* ever read it, can they fail to see their own position? Can they fail to see that they are principal or accessory to a most abominable prostitution, of a most holy religion? *Priestcraft*; Heathen, Papish or Protestant; can "*conscientiously*" live and thrive and grow rich on plunder. *Christianity* cannot do so.

Four fifths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholics; and of course have no occasion for the services of Protestant Bishops, and yet they are ground down into the dust, and starved down into the grave, to fill the money bags of these pretended successors of the apostles. I beg to be understood. I speak not of the office of Bishop, I speak of its prostitution. Believing it to be a Christian office, the more deeply do I feel and regret that prostitution. But let us look a little further. What return is made by these *millionaire* Protestant Bishops for the bones and crusts which they abstract from the starving tenants, of the Irish Catholic mud cabin! The tithe pig is taken away, the children starve, the "dignitaries" eats the pig and waxes fat. What is the return!

Why he preaches! Preaches submission to the powers that be. Preaches up the exceeding sinfulness of the heinous sin, of rebellion, (always forgetting Paul's qualification and condition, that the rulers are a terror to the *evil* and not to the *good*.) He preaches and prays against the pomps and vanities of this wicked world! Yes; he actually does *that*. He in "purple and fine linen"; the wretched around him ragged and starving! Yet, there he stands; his million safely hoarded in his palace; and in the face of Heaven; and probably without a blush cants about pomps and vanities.

Now, Mr. Editor, were you asked to point out the very "cap sheaf" and consummation of all human impudence and cant; where would you point! Where *could* you point; but to these "dignitaries" of these richly endowed, and plunder-endowed, political State churches!—Thanks to God, and the people of Rome, they are in a fair way to put down one of them.—May God help the people of England and Ireland in putting down another. Down with them all. Not as Bishops; but as Lords and Princes. D.

Bristol, R. I, June 1st. 1849.

POSTSCRIPT.—"Association of ideas" leads me to speak of certain depredators in my cornfield. I have followed your advice, to *sow* a patch of corn in some corner of the field; and with admirable success. The three orders; viz crows, crow black-birds and red wings, have taken *tithes* from the *sowed* patch, to the amount of 75 per cent, as near as I can judge. Of the *planted* corn, they have scarcely touched a hill. I thank you much. From your doctrine touching the subject of skunks, I dissent entirely; for reasons hereafter to be given. My good dog "Rover" has slaughtered 40 of them within two years. In his behalf, as well as my own I protest against your heresy. They "ought not to live" any more than witches.

PRAYER. Bishop Potter has put forth the following prayer, to be used in the congregation of his Diocese, during the continuance of the Cholera:—

"O God, with whom are the issues of life and death, to whom it justly belongeth to punish sinners and to be merciful to them that truly repent, save us, we humbly beseech thee, from the ravages of that Pestilence with which we are threatened. We have provoked thy righteous judgments by our manifold transgressions and hardness of heart, and though we utterly perish, our punishment would be less than our sins deserve. But O God, who desirest not the death of a sinner, but rather he would turn from his wickedness and live, have pity upon us thy unworthy creatures, and grant that we, repenting of our iniquities and forsaking our sins, may experience thy forgiving and protecting grace. As thou didst deliver thy people of old when they turned to thee from their rebellion, and didst cause thy destroying angel to cease from punishing, so turn thine anger from us who meekly acknowledge our vileness and truly repent of our sins. Spare those who are now suffering from this grievous sickness, restore the voice of joy and health to their dwellings, and grant that all who shall taste thy forbearing mercy may devote their souls and bodies a living sacrifice to thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

RUSSIA. The following ukase, relating to the Russian intervention in Hungary, has been published in St. Petersburgh:—

"By the grace of God, We Nicholas I., Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c., declare to the nation, having, by our manifesto of the 14th of March, 1848, informed our subjects of the miseries which afflicted Western Europe, we at the same time made known how we were ready to meet our enemies, wherever they might show themselves; and that we should, without sparing ourselves, in conjunction indissoluble with our sacred Russia, defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our frontiers.

The commotions and rebellions of the West have not, since then, ceased. Guilty delusion, enticing the thoughtless crowd with visionary dreams of that prosperity which can never be the fruit of wilfulness and obstinacy, has entered the East and the dominions contiguous to us, subjects of the Turkish empire, viz: Moldavia and Wallachia. Only by the presence of our troops, together with those of Turkey, has order been restored and maintained; but in Hungary and Transylvania, the efforts of the Austrian Government, distracted already by another war with foreign and domestic enemies in Italy, have not yet been able to triumph over rebellion. On the contrary, strengthening itself by hordes of our Polish traitors of 1831, and of others, foreigners, outcasts, runaways, and vagrants, the rebellion has developed itself there to a most threatening degree.

In the midst of these unfortunate events, the Emperor of Austria has addressed himself to us, with the wish for our assistance against our common enemies. We shall not refuse him.

Having called to the assistance of this righteous enterprise the Almighty Leader of Battles and Lord of Victories, we have commanded our armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men, who endeavor to disturb the peace of our domiaions also.

Let God be with us, and who shall be against us?

So—we are convinced of it—so feels, so hopes, so aspires our God-preserved nation, every true subject of ours; and Russia will fulfil her mission.

Given at St. Petersburgh, the 26th day of April, in the year from the birth of Christ, 1849, and the 24th of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS I."

It was this manifesto which created so much excitement in the French Chambers, where it was regarded as a threat against the establishment of republican institutions in Europe.

LOSS OF LIFE. In Binghampton, N. Y., Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady and a girl about 14 years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track, ahead of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the horse, killing him instantly, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dislocating one of her shoulders. Smith was somewhat bruised, and is in fault, as he saw the train approaching before he attempted to cross the track.

HOME AMUSEMENTS. One of the labors of the reformers of the age is an effort to magnify the charms of home. Presses teem with works of the character of that entitled "How to make Home Happy." The main feature of the diverse plans seems to be to render home attractive, by bringing the requisite amusements of the fireside. The people of New Orleans have, however, just achieved a marvel in this line, which can hardly be excelled in the North. A gentleman called on a friend in the Second Municipality lately, and found him perched on a cupboard in his parlor catching catfish—the Mississippi having obligingly given him four feet of water over the carpet.

Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true as well as a striking line, when he affirmed that "sands make the mountain, moments make the year."

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

FRANKFORT, May 7, 1849.

Louis Kossuth is one of the most remarkable men of the present age. He is indeed the only really great man the nineteenth century has yet produced. He has certainly shown talents of the most rare and extraordinary kind. Not only is he an orator of the most surprising power, but he proves to be a statesman of consummate foresight, and a chief, civil and military, both bold and prudent.

The effect of his oratory is said to be astonishing. When he rises to speak his features, finely moulded, are of an oriental cast, though pale and haggard, as from mental and physical suffering, unite, immediately excite interest. His deep toned, almost sepulchral voice, adds to the first impression. Then as he becomes warmed by his subject, and launches into the enthusiastic and prophetic manner peculiar to him, his hearers seem to imbibe all the feelings that so strongly reign in his own bosom, and to be governed by the same will. In his tour through the provinces to raise the landstrum (all the able bodied) so great was his power over the peasantry, that frequently men, women and children together, running to their houses, and seizing books or whatever their hands could find, assembled on the spot and insisted on being led against the enemy. Many women are round serving in the Hungarian ranks, and even sometimes noble ladies command in person the troops raised, equipped and paid by themselves.

But Kossuth's talents as an orator are his least. In comprehending the exact position of his country, seeing its strong and weak points, and turning everything to the best account, he has shown himself a master. He said to his countrymen, before the Austrians entered Hungary, if we do not beat them on the frontier, we shall beat them at Raab, if not at Raab at Comorn, if not at Comorn at Pesth, if not at Pesth then on the Theiss, but even if not on the Theiss, we shall, nevertheless, finally beat them. This shows that he clearly foresaw the course of events. We accordingly see the Hungarians falling back from the frontier, from Raab, from Comorn, (leaving there a garrison which has never been overcome,) and from Pesth itself; but no sooner do they come into the vicinity of the Theiss than the tide of success begins to turn, and now threatens to sweep back to the walls of Vienna.

Many persons blamed Kossuth for not making a stand at Pesth. A large part of the Hungarian Diet were in favor of it. They said the moral effect of giving up the capital into the hands of the enemy would be bad throughout the whole country, and that it would lead to universal discouragement and defeat. But Kossuth understood matters better. He would rather lose a little momentarily, if necessary, than risk all at a blow. That this was not owing to want of boldness, his whole character and conduct prove. The sequel has shown the wisdom of the measure.

Kossuth is accused by his enemies of great violence and contempt of justice, but I have not been able to find a single instance well authenticated.

The present position of this extraordinary man is the more remarkable, as it is owing purely to the force of his talents. A few years ago he was a poor and obscure lawyer in the town of Pesth, chiefly gaining his subsistence by acting as secretary or steward to several deputies of the Diet who had previously befriended him when a student in the university of that place.

He was born in a little village of the north of Hungary, April 27, 1806, of a poor but noble family of Sclavonian origin. His father acted as steward to another nobleman of more favored circumstances, but was not able, it seems, to support his son at the university. The application and talents of the latter, however, found him friends, who not only enabled him to finish his studies, but also continued to assist him subsequently.

In 1835, when so strong an opposition existed against the Austrian government in the Hungarian Diet, Kossuth, who was already somewhat known as the founder of political clubs for young men, was employed to conduct an opposition paper. The proceedings of the Diet up to this time had never been properly reported. The government would not allow the employment of stenographers, and the reports, as they appeared in the official journal, gave no idea at all of the real proceedings. All liberal speeches and propositions, as well as expositions of the abuses of the administration, were entirely suppressed. Kossuth learned stenography, and undertook to give true reports. But, as it would be necessary to submit his paper, if printed, to the censorship, by which every thing liberal would be crossed out, he went to the immense labor of issuing it in manuscript. A great number of persons were to copy, and thus it was sent in the latter form to every part of the country. This extraordinary manner of proceeding surprised the government, which for a time was at a complete loss what to do. It soon, however, took its resolution. Every one of these dangerous letters were put out of the way before reaching its destination.

When this became known, they were no longer trusted to the post; but the local authorities of the different counties took the charge of conveying and distributing them to the subscribers. The county of Pesth in which the paper appeared, even authorized publicly, in spite of the government, its issue and distribution. Thus matters continued till May 2, 1836, about a year after the establishment of the paper, when, on the closing of the Diet by the King, (Emperor of Austria), six persons suddenly disappeared;—Baron Wesselengi, the most formidable enemy of the government in the Diet, Kossuth, the editor of the opposition paper, and four students of law, leaders in the young men's political clubs. For above three years the public was entirely ignorant of the fate of these persons. At last, in 1839, they appeared again, as mysteriously as they had disappeared, not even knowing themselves where they had been, for they had been seized secretly, and conveyed blindfolded to dungeons, from which they were brought out in the same manner. But what a horrid change these three years in damp, filthy dungeons had made! Wesselengi was blind, Lovassy, one of the students, crazed, and the rest very dangerously ill. Kossuth seems to have escaped the least affected, though his constitution was much shattered. Such was the detestable conduct of the Austrian government. It was afraid, in such a country as Hungary, to accuse these men openly, for no violation of law could be proved against them. Had the place of their imprisonment been known, too, they would not probably have remained long in it. It feared, however, to have them die upon its hands, lest it should afterward be accused of secret assassination. When it thought them therefore out of condition to be longer formidable, it set them free. It got rid indeed of two enemies, but one of the other became ten times more dangerous.

The unjust imprisonment of Kossuth rendered him of course extremely popular. A year after, he became editor, though not openly, of a paper issued in Pesth, called the *Pesti Hirlap*. So popular did this paper immediately become, that from 563 subscribers, which it had in July of 1840, it counted by the end of the year 11,000 which is a greater number than any paper in Germany has at present except the *Augsburg Algemeine Zeitung*. It appeared every day, at the low price of 4 florins ($1,62 1-2) a year. Its character was exclusively political and national.